

Kuwait receives Saudi message

RIVADH (AP) — Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal made a quick trip to Kuwait Saturday, said reports that an Arab peace committee would revive its efforts to end the bloodshed in Lebanon. Official statements in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait said the Saudi prince delivered a message from King Fahd to the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, during a meeting attended by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad. The contents of the message were not disclosed, but diplomatic sources said it dealt with contacts under way to end the deterioration in Lebanon. A tripartite Arab committee comprising Saudi, Kuwaiti and Algerian Presidents Abdel Aziz, King Hassan II of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, had tried to end the crisis, but suspended its efforts July 31 after failing to arrange a ceasefire. Kuwait earlier this year led a six-member Arab League committee which also tried unsuccessfully to find a settlement in Lebanon and dispatch a peace force to help restore stability to the country. Kuwait has backed an Iraqi call for convening an Arab summit on Lebanon, but Saudi Arabia so far has not committed itself either way.

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Assad meets Pakistani minister

DAMASCUS (R) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, mediating in efforts to free Western hostages in Lebanon, had talks Saturday with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. Yaqub Khan, who arrived Saturday from a visit to Iran where he met President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, declined to answer reporters' questions on the meeting with Assad. The Pakistani foreign minister, whose country has good relations with Iran, Syria and the United States, also met his Syrian counterpart Farouq Al Sharara for talks which diplomats said focused on the hostages. In Tehran, Rafsanjani told Yaqub Khan Thursday that Iran would help free the hostages only if the United States acted to end a decade of hostility. U.S. Senator David Durenberger also met Sharara Saturday and told reporters afterwards: "We talked about the general situation in Lebanon and some of the problems there, but we did not talk on specifics." Diplomats said Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati discussed the hostage issue with leaders of the Lebanese group Hizbollah at a meeting in the Iranian embassy in Damascus Wednesday. The group, despite its denials, is thought to hold at least some of the hostages.

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King returns after talks with Iraqi leader, Arafat

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein returned home early Saturday after a working visit to Iraq during which he held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

The King's talks with the Iraqi leader dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East, with particular emphasis on the situation in Lebanon, as well as bilateral issues and affairs of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and president of the State of Palestine, joined the two leaders later Friday, Petra said. The PLO chairman briefed the King, and the Iraqi president on various contacts that the PLO had made in the international scene towards advancing the peace process.

Earlier, the PLO representative in Baghdad was quoted as

saying that the three leaders were also to review the situation in Lebanon and the status of Arab efforts to mediate the crisis between Syria and allied Lebanese factions and army commander Michel Aoun.

The King was accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister Sharif Za'idat, Speaker, Royal Court Chief, Thawqan Hindawi, the King's Political Advisor, Adnan Abu Odeh and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi.

U.S.-PLO dialogue

In remarks carried by Renter Saturday, Arafat said the PLO's dialogue with the United States was going well because of U.S. support for elections in the occupied territories as proposed by Israel.

"The dialogue, unfortunately, is still crawling in its place," Arafat told a news conference in the Iraqi capital.

"Unfortunately, the American party in the negotiations is clearly allied to (Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak) Shamir's plan, forgetting our peace initiative," he said. Arafat has rejected Shamir's proposal to let Palestinians of the occupied territories elect representatives to negotiations on some form of self-rule.

PLO wants a final settlement based on ending the Israeli occupation, self-determination, national independence and a just settlement of the refugee problem.

Salah Khalaf, one of Arafat's closest colleagues, said Friday talks between the PLO and Washington in Tunis earlier this week were a step backwards in the dialogue which started last December.

Arafat said Saturday the 20-month-old uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would continue until the end of the Israeli occupation.



Badran named Royal Court chief

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein named former Prime Minister Mudar Badran as royal court chief Saturday after Thawqan Al Hindawi resigned, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Hindawi had stepped down to stand in parliamentary elections scheduled for Nov. 8, the agency said.

A Royal Decree issued Saturday endorsed the appointment of Badran effective Sunday, Aug. 20, 1989.

King Hussein sent a message to Hindawi saying he appreciated Hindawi's "feeling of responsibility which made him undertake this national duty to continue his well-known service from a new post."

The King, thanked Hindawi for what he did throughout the various posts he held and wished him continuous success. Badran, born in 1934 in Jerash, served as prime minister from 1976 to 1984.

A lawyer, he headed the general intelligence service from 1968 to 1970 before switching to civilian life.

He held a series of government posts, including that of Royal Court Chief, before he was named prime minister in 1976, when he also held the defence and foreign affairs portfolios.

Raging battles set back hopes for Lebanon peace

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Warriors and politicians heaped further despair on Lebanon Saturday, waging artillery duels that vaporised peace hopes into battle smoke.

"What the hell are they fighting for?" asked Ahmad Afra, 21, a student, as Syrian and allied Lebanese forces traded shelling barrages with forces controlled by army commander Michel Aoun across the green line dividing Beirut.

"It seems that the only thing is to kill more innocent people, we only want peace, nothing but peace," said Afra.

The pro-Iranian Hizbollah accused the United States, France and Pope John-Paul II of bias towards Lebanon's rightists and warned of suicide attacks against French and American targets.

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, Syria's main Lebanese ally, ordered a general mobilisation among his 200,000-strong Druze community in preparation for a major battle against the rightists, sources said.

Police said one person was killed and nine were wounded in clashes along a 108-kilometre frontline that stretches from the Mediterranean to the mountainous town of Souk Al Gharb, slicing Beirut into mainly Christian eastern and predominantly Muslim western sectors.

That raised the overall toll to 780 killed and 2,118 wounded since fighting broke out March 8 between Aoun's army units and PSP-backed by Syrian troops.

Sporadic exchanges have marred a fragile lull prevailing since the United Nations Security Council appealed last Tuesday for a ceasefire.

"The French naval buildup in the Mediterranean, the Pope's fanatic and biased stands and America's moves at the (U.N.) Security Council are part of the arrogant campaign aimed at tampering the Muslims," Hizbollah said in a statement published by Beirut newspapers.

The plot, Hizbollah claimed, aims at "stripping Muslims of their humanitarian and just rights and covering up the Zionists' crimes" in all the territory they occupy.

"This campaign will only lead to failure because the era of the Crusaders' invasion is gone following the spread of the spirit of martyrdom that forced the (U.S.) marines and the French to retreat in 1983," it said.

That was a reference to the twin suicide truck bomb attacks on Oct. 23, 1983, against the U.S. marine base and the headquarters of French paratroopers in Beirut.

The bombings killed 241 American servicemen and 58 French soldiers and led to the withdrawal of a multi-national peace force which also comprised Italian and British contingents.

France dispatched the aircraft carrier Foch and the destroyer Duquesne to the Mediterranean in recent days, as a government envoy, Alain Decaux, discussed the crisis with Lebanese officials.

French Ambassador Rene Ala told a news conference Friday the movement in the Mediterranean was designed to help evacuate the estimated 7,000 French nationals should the need arise, and that Paris has no intention to intervene militarily.

In Baghdad, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat called Satur-

day for the creation of an Arab peacekeeping force to end the fighting in Lebanon.

"There can be no other solution to the Lebanese crisis but through forming an Arab peacekeeping force, which will impose a pan-Arab resolution for a ceasefire and peace," Arafat told a news conference in the Iraqi capital.

He was speaking after talks on Lebanon Friday night with His Majesty King Hussein and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Iraq supports Aoun.

Syria said Friday a U.N. ceasefire to end Lebanon's carnage would only succeed if Aoun stopped receiving Iraqi arms.

Arafat voiced regret at an anti-Aoun alliance formed in Damascus earlier this week between Syria, Iran and Lebanese Muslim and leftist parties.

"I think this necessitates an additional pan-Arab (counter) move," Arafat said.

Iraq Friday denounced the alliance and said it threatened Arab security.

Arafat said a peacekeeping force could also help convene a meeting of Lebanon's paralysed parliament to elect a new president.

In Beirut, one source close to the PSP said the militia's military police toured Druze enclaves in the Shouf mountains in recent days, "instructing all physically fit men aged 16-40 to report to party offices."

All businesses in the Shouf were "operating on skeleton staffs. All young men have been called up by the PSP militia," another source said.

Both refused to be named. Sixteen Lebanese militia chief-

ains, backed by Syria and Iran, and Syrian-based Palestinian leaders gathered in Damascus this week to secure cooperation among their forces in Lebanon. Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati attended the meeting which produced a joint pledge to close ranks and oust Aoun.

Junblatt also has been critical of the French naval buildup. He said Saturday: "France can take the general (Aoun) on one of its warships, and give him a villa in France."

"France still supports the Maronites," Junblatt told a news conference referring to Paris' traditional links to the Christians before Lebanon's independence in 1943. "If they insist (on intervening) then let the whole of Lebanon and the whole of the Middle East go up in flames."

Syria Saturday renewed its support for Arab efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis and condemned foreign intervention in Lebanese affairs.

"Syria entered Lebanon to save the country and not to launch a war against this group or that... Syria did not spare efforts to achieve reconciliation," the official daily Tishreen said.

"Syria is still committed to its firm national policy which supported the Arab efforts. Syria confirms now its readiness to cooperate with Arab efforts and prevent the dragging of suspicious foreign intervention into Lebanese affairs."

Syria had strongly criticised a previous report prepared by the committee saying it contradicted resolutions adopted by an Arab summit held in Morocco in May.

Teenager reported in custody found dead

Israeli soldiers kill Bethlehem Palestinian

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli forces shot dead one Palestinian and wounded four in Bethlehem Saturday, witnesses said, and the battered body of a teenage Palestinian-American was found in another West Bank town.

Palestinians said Israeli forces opened fire in Bethlehem when youths stoned an Israeli patrol in the market. Hospital officials confirmed the death of Radi Mahmoud Hassan Salah, 24, and the wounding of four others.

Israeli and foreign press reports have said Israeli troops have disguised themselves as Palestinians and journalists during the 20-month-old uprising in the occupied territories.

In the hills outside the occupied West Bank town of Ramallah a Palestinian shepherd found the body of Amjad Hussein Jibreel, a 14-year-old American citizen, Friday night.

The boy's relatives said Jibreel, missing since Wednesday, had a bullet wound in the heart, his head was smashed and his body had cigarette burns. The army said it might exhumate the

body, buried Saturday.

Jibreel's family said military authorities had told them earlier this week the boy was in an Israeli prison camp, but the army denied Saturday that Jibreel was detained by troops.

A spokesman for the U.S. consulate said American officials had been in contact with the Israeli occupation authorities since Jibreel was reported missing but had no proof of the exact cause of death.

Palestinians said Jibreel was probably killed by troops or Jewish settlers after a petrol bomb attack on four Israeli tax collectors last Monday.

News of Jibreel's death triggered clashes with Israeli troops and a spontaneous general strike in Ramallah. The area was sealed off by troops.

In Kufir Laqef near the West Bank city of Nablus, Palestinian nationalists shot dead Mukhtar (village leader) Abul Rahim Awad, 62, on suspicion of collaborating with the Israeli occupation authorities, Arab sources said.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, stone-throwing youths and Israeli troops clashed in Gaza City for several hours, one day after Israel introduced tough restrictions on Arab travel from Gaza to Israel.

In Khan Yunis refugee camp, also in the strip, troops Friday sealed rooms in homes owned by three Palestinians accused of membership of popular committees which lead the uprising at the local level.

The United States and European nations have condemned house demolitions as a violation of human rights.

Israel contends the measure is necessary as a means of deterrence. The army has sealed or demolished at least 330 homes in the occupied territories during the uprising.

Also Friday, police shut the Arab Jerusalem Al Hakawati theatre for three days. Israel radio reported that Palestinian activists planned to use the theatre to hold a memorial gathering for a Palestinian leader who died in June after spending two decades in Israeli prisons.

unrepresentative. They are also demanding an end to Moscow's direct control over Nagorno-Karabakh, imposed last year after clashes between Azerbaijanis and Armenians, and the end to a curfew and military presence in Baku and other Azerbaijan towns.

Another Popular Front member said crowds at Saturday's demonstration were waving banners proclaiming "Down with Russian Dictatorship" and "establish political sovereignty in Azerbaijan."

He said another demonstration would be held Sept. 2 to decide whether to call a general strike in the republic.

The front's leadership said as many as 60 major enterprises closed down during Monday's

warning strike, but local officials said the number was much lower. Transport and the oil industry were working normally, they said.

The Azerbaijani authorities, while agreeing to talk to front leaders, have refused to formally recognise the movement, which aims to promote reform and eventually replace the entire leadership of the republic.

Underlying the evident popular support for the movement are its demands for a more aggressive stance over Nagorno-Karabakh, where the majority Armenians are pressing for secession from Azerbaijan.

At least 100 people have died in Azerbaijan and Armenia in the past 18 months of strife over the Karabakh issue.



Solidarity leader Lech Walesa (centre) holds hands with United Peasants Party leader Roman Malinowski (left) and Democratic Party leader Jerzy Jozwiak in Warsaw after they took the decision to form a coalition government without the ruling Polish United Workers Party

Jaruzelski nominates Mazowiecki as premier

WARSAW (R) — President Wojciech Jaruzelski proposed Solidarity leader Lech Walesa as Poland's next prime minister after 45 years of Communist rule.

Jaruzelski will present a motion to the speaker of parliament soon to give Mazowiecki the task of forming a government, the official news agency PAP said.

"The president thinks that the formation of such a government will be conducive to expeditiously overcoming economic difficulties, continuing reforms stemming from the philosophy and essence of the 'round table' and satisfying the needs and aspirations of Polish society," PAP said in its report on the president's nomination.

The announcement represented a dramatic reversal for Jaruzelski and the Solidarity-imposed trade union. In 1981, Jaruzelski imposed martial law to crush the union. Mazo-

wiecki was jailed for a year in the crackdown.

Now he has been tabbed to take over a government facing severe economic problems — including high inflation and a \$39-billion foreign debt — and public dissatisfaction with food shortages.

Jaruzelski's announcement appeared to confirm reports he had accepted the concept of a Solidarity-led coalition government.

If formed, it would be the first non-Communist government in Poland in 45 years and the first ever in the Soviet-led East Bloc.

Mazowiecki, 62, is a close adviser to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. Mazowiecki will take office only four months after Solidarity was relegalised. It was banned for seven years after the Communist authorities declared martial law in 1981.

The president also accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak who conceded

defeat this week in his efforts to put together a Communist-led government.

Mazowiecki spent Saturday walking in woods outside Warsaw, contemplating possible candidates for his government.

The Communist Party's policy-making central committee was holding an urgent meeting in Warsaw to discuss the crisis of the last three weeks. Many senior Communists are enraged at the party's failure to put up a stronger fight against Solidarity.

Jaruzelski's proposal puts Poland on a path uncharted by any Soviet-allied East European country. Conservative Communist leaderships in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Romania have expressed alarm.

Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz described the imminent creation of a Solidarity-led government as the final nail in the coffin of the leading role of the Communist Party.

Sudan peace talks begin

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — A high-level delegation from Sudan's new military government arrived in Ethiopia's capital Saturday to begin peace talks with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), said a rebel spokesman.

The talks will be the first between the rebels and Sudan's new government of Lt.-Gen. Omar Hassan Al Bashir, who seized power in a June 30 coup, and were proposed by the new military regime, said SPLA spokesman Justin Arop.

"Khartoum asked for the meeting," Arop said in a telephone interview from the rebels' headquarters in Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa. "They say they are going to solve the problem of Sudan. We are going to listen to them."

Arop said the Sudanese government delegation, led by Col. Mohammad Al Amin Khalifa, arrived Saturday morning and that, while a venue had not been chosen, the talks were to begin that afternoon.

Lam Akol, a member of the SPLA's high command, will lead the rebels' delegation, said Arop. Each of the negotiating teams will be 11-strong.

He said the agenda would determine the length of the talks, but would not comment further.

The talks come five days after a speech by SPLA leader John Garang in which he threatened to use military force and a popular uprising to overthrow the new military government unless it stepped down and paved the way for general elections.

Garang also demanded the release of political prisoners and the lifting of a ban on political parties Bashir imposed after the coup.

Following the speech, Khalifa was quoted as saying Garang's statement would not affect the peace talks and underlying the government's resolve not to "pursue a course of action and reaction."

Thousands demonstrate in Azerbaijan

MOSCOW (R) — Hundreds of thousands of people, some holding banners proclaiming "Down with Russian dictatorship," Saturday packed the central square of Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan republic, to protest against the Russian dictatorship.

The gathering was called by the unofficial Azerbaijani Popular Front to back its demands for greater local autonomy and continued control of the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Popular Front spokesman Nazim Ragimov told Reuters by telephone from Baku that at least 600,000 people were taking part in the protest, which was due to last until 1 a.m. (2000 GMT). No independent crowd estimate was available.

Ragimov said the gathering

was much larger than a similar protest in Baku's Lenin Square Monday at the end of a one-day protest strike. An estimated 150,000 people took part in that demonstration.

He said Azerbaijani Communist Party chief Abdul Vezirov had lost the trust of the people. "He is a tsar without an empire."

Ragimov said talks between the Popular Front and the Azerbaijani leadership had achieved nothing. "They are not prepared to agree to any one of our demands."

The Popular Front has threatened to call a general strike across the republic unless the authorities support their calls for greater political and economic autonomy and the recall of parliamentary deputies they say are

unrepresentative. They are also demanding an end to Moscow's direct control over Nagorno-Karabakh, imposed last year after clashes between Azerbaijanis and Armenians, and the end to a curfew and military presence in Baku and other Azerbaijan towns.

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At least 100 people have died in Azerbaijan and Armenia in the past 18 months of strife over the Karabakh issue.

51 killed in Sri Lanka; W. Germans urged to leave

COLOMBO (AP) — Some West Germans working in violence-plagued areas of Sri Lanka have been asked to return home as 51 more people died in the island nation's ethnic wars, officials said Saturday.

The deaths were reported in incidents across the country during the 48-hour period ending at 8 a.m. (0230 GMT) Saturday, said military officials.

They blamed at least 37 of the killings in central and southern Sri Lanka on Sinhalese extremists.

A West German embassy official said her government's agencies, funding six projects in central and north-central provinces, have asked their employees to return home with their families.

Anna Otto-Hallensleben, the embassy official, said she did not have the exact number of the

Germans who were expected to leave within a few days.

"The six projects represent around one-fifth of the number of West German projects funded in Sri Lanka," she said. "The agencies feel if the workers cannot perform satisfactorily they should return... but they will come back if the situation improves."

The six projects are in agriculture, rural development and livestock.

West Germany is the first country to ask its nationals to leave Sri Lanka since the ethnic strife escalated this month. Earlier this month, the United States had asked its citizens to avoid unnecessary travel to Sri Lanka, once considered a tourist haven.

A Tamil inscription for an independent nation began six years ago and has claimed 11,000 lives in the northeast.

The government's peace overtures to Tamil rebels in 1987 angered, ultranationalist Sinhalese extremists from the People's Liberation Front, who launched a campaign of assassinations and strikes.

At least 4,000 killings have been blamed on the front since June 1987, when the government concluded an India-brokered peace accord designed to end the Tamil separatism.

The front says the accord gave too many concessions to the minority Tamils and compromised the country's independence by allowing Indian peacekeeping soldiers to be deployed in the northeast.

In their latest violence, suspected front members killed 20 people Thursday in nine separate incidents in central Kandy district, the military officials said.

In Kalutara district of southern Sri Lanka, the radicals shot and killed six relatives Thursday in their home, which was then burned, the officials said.

Eight more civilians were killed in separate incidents Friday in central and southern districts, they said without giving details.

They said five radicals and three Sinhalese policemen were killed in separate incidents in the districts Thursday and Friday. Police also recovered two bodies of unidentified men Saturday.

In the northeastern Trincomalee town, two Indian soldiers and a Sinhalese policeman were killed Friday when a bomb exploded in a building, the officials said. Members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the strongest rebel group, were believed to have planted the bomb.

هكذا في الأصل

Rafsanjani presents cabinet devoid of hardline rivals

NICOSIA (AP) — President Hashemi Rafsanjani introduced his cabinet to the parliament Saturday, dropping hardline opponents including the former interior minister that more than half the parliamentary deputies petitioned him to keep, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

Instead of Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, Rafsanjani selected Abdullah Nouri, a leading figure in the Revolutionary Guards Corps, as interior minister.

IRNA said that 12 of the proposed appointments in the 22-member cabinet were new faces.

Press reports indicated the list could spark a political brawl in the Majlis, or parliament.

IRNA said that 138 deputies signed a letter, read in the Majlis Saturday, asking Rafsanjani to keep Mohtashemi as interior minister.

The deputies acknowledged the competition between the two men, saying "the presence of powerful personalities in the future cabinet is inevitable."

But it urged him to appoint Mohtashemi, noting the "sensitivity of the arrogant world" — the usual reference to the United States — to the issue.

Mohtashemi, a middle-ranking cleric appointed interior minister in October 1985 after being ambassador to Syria from 1981, is considered the head of the hard-line faction.

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, Oil Minister Gholamreza Azgazi and Minister of Islamic Guidance Mohammad Khatami will all keep their posts, said IRNA, monitored in Nicosia.

Rafsanjani had been expected to present his cabinet to the

Majlis Sunday. The Majlis was scheduled to review and approve new procedures for approving ministers Saturday, and they apparently finished the voting early enough for Rafsanjani to give them his list.

Each minister will have to be confirmed by the 270-seat body, which will start debate Sunday, IRNA said.

Earlier Saturday the government-supervised Tehran Times had reported that Rafsanjani would not include his hardline opponents in the cabinet.

Former Prime Minister Hussein Musavi and Minister of Intelligence Mohammad Reza Shahri, two other major figures in the faction opposed to Rafsanjani, were not included. Musavi's post of prime minister was scrapped under constitutional changes that concentrate executive power in the presidency.

Rafsanjani acknowledged during his inauguration ceremony Thursday that a fight was brewing over his appointments, with some ministers refusing to serve in his government.

IRNA did not say whether Rafsanjani was dumping Mohtashemi and his other opponents or whether they had declined to work with him.

But the petition from the Majlis, where hardliners strengthened their hold in April 1988 elections, seemed to indicate that Mohtashemi was being pushed aside.

Rafsanjani is viewed as a pragmatist, seeking more private investment and links with the West to obtain the technology and financing to rebuild the economy shattered by 8 years of war with Iraq.

Also a middle-ranking cleric,

he emerged as Iran's strongman after the June 3 death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, architect of the 1979 Islamic revolution.

His predecessor Ali Khamenei, elected to succeed Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, stepped aside seven weeks before the end of his term to allow Rafsanjani to assume power.

Rafsanjani's hardline rivals support a centralised economy and believe confronting the West serves to feed the Islamic fervor of the revolution.

The shape of Rafsanjani's government, and especially the competition with the hardline faction, will ultimately decide how fast Iran moves on a number of foreign policy issues such as signing a peace treaty with Iraq and pressing pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon to release the Western hostages they hold.

The interior minister heads the gendarmes and police forces, the revolutionary committees and controlled Iran's 24 provincial governors, many of them his appointees.

Nouri is a Majlis deputy for the central city of Isfahan and chairman of planning and budget committee. He was Khomeini's representative with the Revolutionary Guards, with powers to appoint and dismiss its commanders.

Also a middle-ranking cleric, he was also named by Khomeini in April 1989 to the committee that amended the 1979 constitution.

Reza Shahri will be succeeded by his deputy, middle-ranking cleric Ali Fallahian, IRNA said.

Fallahian has been a key official in the security apparatus, particularly in the campaign against the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, the main opposition group whose

members gradually fled underground. It is now headquartered in Iraq.

IRNA said the list did not include a name for the post of deputy president, which does not require Majlis approval.

The English-language Tehran Times, which was correct in predicting most of the appointments, said the post would go to Hassan Habibi, justice minister since August 1984. The French-educated lawyer helped draft the Islamic republic's first constitution. He was a member of the first Majlis, and minister of culture and higher education in the provisional government that ran the country after the 1979 overthrow of the monarchy.

He was an unsuccessful candidate in the first presidential election in 1980.

The proposed minister of economics and finance is Mohsen Namvarbakhsh, a Majlis deputy and former governor of the central bank. He was an advocate of tight money policy and during his tenure and inflation rate was kept at 10-20 per cent. It rose to 50 per cent after he left.

Akbar Torkan, the head of the defence industries, has been nominated minister of defence and armed forces logistics. The new ministry, which has yet to be approved by the Majlis, is a merger of the guards and the defence ministries.

Rafsanjani introduced Mohammad Hussein Nezhad-Hussein, a former transport minister, as heavy industries minister, in place of Behzad Nabavi. Last week a number of Majlis deputies called for his dismissal for allegedly embezzling tens of millions of dollars.



Gulf truce intact but peace elusive

By Alastair Lyon
Reuters

BAGHDAD — On the 312 in the central sector of the front, one Iraqi and one Iranian soldier have shared the same foxhole since a ceasefire halted the Gulf war one year ago.

"They sit there drinking tea together," Vassili Kostov, political officer for the 350-strong United Nations Iraq-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG), told Reuters.

Nobody seems to know how the soldiers ended up in the same trench without shooting each other before the U.N.-mediated ceasefire formally ended hostilities on Aug. 20, 1988.

They have an obvious personal interest in keeping the peace, but their enforced coexistence at close quarters shows how hard it has been for UNIMOG's patient officers to persuade either side to give ground to make forward positions less dangerous.

It has proved equally difficult for the United Nations to get the belligerents to agree on a withdrawal to international boundaries, which Security Council Resolution 598 stipulated as the next step after consolidation of the ceasefire.

"The parties cannot agree on the meaning of the ceasefire," Kostov said. "We suggested that both sides withdraw from these close positions, but they won't move an inch."

Iraqi and Iranian forces are only 10 metres apart in a dozen places along the 1,200-kilometre front that snakes through desert, marsh and mountains.

UNIMOG receives about 100 alleged ceasefire violations a month, many of them minor, and confirms at least a quarter.

U.N. observers from 26 nations use jeeps, helicopters, boats, mules, skis or their own feet to patrol both sides of the line, and sometimes manage to settle the disputes.

"The pattern is unchanged," Kostov said. "Most of the alleged violations are to do with military engineering works, improving positions, moving weapons, building lookout posts. A lot of the activity seems to be just to keep soldiers busy."

Kostov said reported violations in the northern sector had increased over the past few months as opposing forces reoccupied summer positions they had abandoned during the winter.

A major dispute over Iranian flooding of Iraqi farmland positions along 60 kilometres of the southern Basra sector led to artillery and mortar battles in March in which thousands of rounds were fired, some landing close to U.N. military observers.

There were no casualties, but the conflict was not settled and UNIMOG fears it may flare again if autumn rains aggravate the flooding and the two sides resume building earthworks.

Kostov said the observer group, which costs the United Nations almost \$8 million a month, had been able to keep Iran and Iraq informed about the other side's civil reconstruction projects near the front.

"Reconstruction work on (the Iraqi ports of) Basra and Fao and on the (Iranian) oil refinery at Abadan was coordinated with UNIMOG and there have been no incidents," he said.

Iran and Iraq, however, seem no closer towards turning the ceasefire into a lasting peace settlement after eight years of war that killed up to one million people and wounded many more.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Friday urged Iraq and Iran to agree to pull back troops and exchange about 100,000 prisoners of war as part of new peace efforts.

"It is a source of deep regret to me that withdrawal to the internationally recognised borders has yet to take place," he said in a statement ahead of Sunday's ceasefire anniversary.

Iran has demanded that Iraqi troops leave pockets of Iranian land, while Iraq has said a PoW exchange should take priority.

Tehran also rejects Iraq's claim to sovereignty over the Shatt Al Arab Waterway, effectively divided evenly under a 1975 treaty which Iraqi President Saddam Hussein tore up when the Gulf war began.

Both sides blame the other for lack of progress in several rounds of peace talks which started five days after the ceasefire silenced most of the guns.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Iran hangs 79 for drug trafficking

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Two women were among the 79 "notorious and professional" drug smugglers hanged Saturday in Iran, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, said the convicts were hanged in Tehran and 21 provincial cities after being found guilty by the Islamic Revolutionary Court, which runs the stringent anti-narcotics campaign. The agency said those executed were found guilty of continued involvement in buying, selling and distributing several tonnes of opium and hundreds of kilos (pounds) of heroin, forming armed gangs and fighting police. About 900 drug smugglers have been executed since Iran started a crackdown at the beginning of the year with a new law mandating the death sentence for possessing even small quantities of drugs and jail for addicts. The highest announced, one-day toll was 81 executions on March 10.

Typhoid reported among refugees

SIDON (R) — Typhoid fever has broken out among refugees camping in South Lebanon to escape the battle of Beirut. Red Cross doctors said Friday. By some estimates at least half of the capital's 1.5 million people have fled. The doctors, who work for the International Committee of the Red Cross, said the infections were due to poor living conditions and sanitation. Many of the refugees sleep in the open, under tents or in cars. Among 350 people along the banks of the Awali river 40 kilometres south of Beirut, at least eight have typhoid, 15 severe diarrhoea and eight high fevers, they said.

French mayor reprimanded

PARIS (R) — French Interior Minister Pierre Joxe, moving to avert a threatened ethnic dispute, has condemned the destruction of a mosque in a small southeastern town and formally reprimanded its mayor. A bulldozer razed a makeshift mosque in Charvieu-Chavagnieux, near Grenoble, during morning prayers earlier this week, outraging local Muslims and sparking several arson attacks. Right-wing Mayor Gerard Desmets said the demolition was accidental, adding the bulldozers were meant to destroy another wing of the condemned building where the mosque was housed. But Joxe rejected the mayor's explanation. "Following the destruction made to look accidental, of a Muslim shrine, I have asked the department prefect to inform Charvieu-Chavagnieux's mayor of the government's condemnation and my personal indignation," he said in a statement. Such acts of violence and intolerance damage our country and the peace of the nation. They must be forbidden in the future and made amends for as soon as possible," he added.

French aid worker killed in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — A French aid worker was killed in Afghanistan when government troops ambushed the rebel group he was travelling with, a spokesman for the French embassy in Pakistan has said. He said Vincent Gurnigoin was working for Humanitarian International, an organisation making artificial limbs. French consul Charles-Pierre Borisy said 12 Mujahideen rebels were also killed in the ambush Wednesday but could give no further details of the incident. Scores of Western aid workers have crossed from Pakistan into Afghanistan with rebel groups to set up clinics or organise development projects in rebel-held territory. Artificial limbs are particularly important as thousands of Afghans have lost arms or legs in minefields or in bombing or shelling attacks.

Fasting Moroccan in critical condition

RABAT (R) — Two Moroccan human rights groups have said four political prisoners were in critical condition on the 63rd day of a hunger strike. Three of the four, who are demanding political prisoner status, were jailed for up to eight years in 1984 for their part in riots in various parts of the country. The fourth is a student jailed for two years for disturbing the peace. In a joint statement the Moroccan League and Association of Human Rights appealed to the government to meet the prisoners' demands "to avoid an imminent disaster." In a separate statement, members of the families of the four said the prisoners were being force-fed at the Avicenne Hospital in Rabat. The Moroccan authorities have said the hunger strikers are common criminals sentenced by the courts and have no right to any special status or preferential treatment while in custody.

Pollisario activists reportedly defect

RABAT (R) — A leading propagandist and two rebel fighters have defected from the Polisario Front, Moroccan newspapers have reported. L'Opinion said the movement's chief propagandist in Algeria, Ma Al Aimin Mabilah Babou, director of the Foreign Information Department, had taken refuge in Morocco. Rissalat Al-Oumma said rebel company Commander Ahmed Bourkain and guerrilla fighter Boumali had also defected to Morocco. Omar Hadrami, a founding member of the Polisario and its chief representative in Washington, defected on Aug. 9. The Moroccan press says that the rebel movement has been falling apart since accepting a United Nations peace plan a year ago.

Israel seeks role in space programme

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel, which joined an elite club of world space powers last year by launching a satellite into orbit, said Thursday it had asked to take part in the U.S. space programme. Professor Yuval Neeman, head of the Israel Space Agency, told Israel Radio he trained the idea when he met Vice-President Dan Quayle in Washington. Neeman said Quayle, as chairman of the National Space Council, arranged for him to meet American space experts in two weeks. Israel last September became the first space power in the Middle East by successfully putting into orbit OFEK-1, an experimental communications satellite. Neeman said he proposed that Israel play a specific role in the U.S. space programme as it does in the American Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly known as Star Wars.

Kabul marks independence amid rocket attacks

KABUL (AP) — At least a dozen rockets hit Kabul Saturday as the Afghan government marks the 70th anniversary of independence from Britain without pomp or ceremony.

Jamburiyat hospital reported three people injured. Two women were hurt in separate strikes, one on the ground as a rocket grazed the roof of an unoccupied cinema and another at a home near the British high commission.

Others fell throughout the city, including the airport.

Saturday is normally the first day of the working week in Afghanistan, with bazaars bustling and thousands of Kabulites on

the streets.

But streets were almost empty because of the independence holiday and rumours that U.S.-backed guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Soviet-backed government were planning massive rocket attacks.

Kabul has been hit by almost daily rocketing since late June. The government blames the guerrillas. There was no claim of responsibility for Saturday's attack.

One rocket Saturday went through the roof of the home of a family in Karte Parwan just blocks from the British high commission, which was closed before the Feb. 15 withdrawal of Soviet

troops from Afghanistan.

It went through two floors, landing in the living room and showering shrapnel on a woman who was hurt in the back and right arm.

Young boys and girls wailed hysterically and the brother of the injured woman said the United States was responsible for the deaths of innocent Afghans.

"They're killing us. Why are they killing us?" he asked, refusing to give his name.

United Nations sources say 335 people were killed and over 900 injured in rocket attacks and a car bombing between June 25 and Aug. 12. Virtually all were civilians.

The Afghan government Thursday accused the United States of supplying the rebels with new, more deadly rockets which exploded in mid-air showering warheads over a wide area.

U.S. officials have promised new arms shipments to the Mujahideen, but have not revealed the types of weapons. Published reports say these include cluster bombs and Spanish 120-mm mortars to crater airport runways.

The government's commemoration of King Amanullah's treaty with Britain in 1919 giving Afghanistan its independence was almost non-existent.

Tangier hosts 'party of the decade'

By Jonathan Clayton
Reuters

TANGIER — Belly-dancers and hundreds of other artists wait to entertain the guests. One hundred sheep have been prepared to feed them, and 2,000 bottles of wine assembled for the "party of the decade."

American publishing magnate Malcolm S. Forbes, the self-styled "prophet of capitalism," has arrived in Tangier to host his 70th birthday party.

"It's going to be a fantastic party. It is some event," film star Elizabeth Taylor told reporters while making a quick inspection tour of the former sultan's palace Forbes owns in the city.

Taylor, the frequent companion of Forbes since he divorced in 1985, was one of the first guests to arrive.

Another was Betsy Bloomingdale, owner of the chic New York department store of the same name.

"My first time in Morocco, and I love it already. It is going to be a great, great party," she said.

She had just arrived with a group of other high society New Yorkers at the Hotel Solazur — taken over by Forbes and completely refurbished for his guests.

Before its \$1 billion facelift, the hotel was a down-market package-deal affair.

Now it has been completely repainted in blue, gold and — Forbes's favourite colour — dollar-green. A few grumbles were still heard, however, about Moroccan air-conditioning which has a habit of heating rather than cooling rooms.

In the Foyer stands a giant hot-air balloon in honour of the host. Forbes — chairman and editor-in-chief of Forbes business and financial magazine — was the first man to fly across the United States in a hot-air balloon.

Most of his guests had arrived too far to unashamedly extravagant event where Cartier is common and Guezi vulgar. Conservative estimates put the cost of the party at \$3 million.

The party of "Ali Dada" Forbes — an unabashed capitalist — was being held Saturday evening in the splendid grounds of the Mendoub palace overlooking the Atlantic.

For weeks, gardeners and interior designers have been bringing the place up to scratch.

About 600 of the world's rich and famous were to dine in six tents — one hosted by Forbes and one by each of his five children, the official hosts.

The meal was to be traditional Moroccan fare, interspersed with entertainment. In all, 1,000 artists, including belly-dancers, flame-eaters and acrobats, had been hired to keep the guests amused.

Besides the sheep, caters

had laid on 100 chickens, 1,000 bottles of white wine, 1,000 bottles of red wine, and 200 magnums of champagne.

Tangier — nowadays the poorest of Morocco's big cities — has taken such ostentatious expenditure in its stride. To be wealthy here, where so many people are poor, is considered a blessing, not a sin.

The annual worth of the guests at the party — corporate America — was put at \$40 billion, almost double Morocco's external debt of around \$23 billion.

On Saturday, everything was ready for the biggest bash of a dying decade.

The yachts of media moguls Rupert Murdoch and Robert Maxwell were moored alongside each other, not too far away from that of Greek shipping tycoon Stavros Niarchos.

Private planes choked the one-runway Tangier airport.

And Tangier's usual summer tourists gaped in amazement.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	19:28	Maghreb
Tel. 77311-19	20:43	Tala
PROGRAMME ONE		
15:30	Koran	
15:45	Programme review	
16:00	Children programme	
17:10	Football	
18:00	News summary in Arabic	
18:45	Local programme	
19:20	Give Me a Break	
19:30	Local programme	
19:40	Programme review	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Arabic series	
21:00	Programme review	
21:30	Local programme	
22:00	Varieties programme	
22:30	News summary in Arabic	
PROGRAMME TWO		
17:30	Le monde magique chantal gory	
18:00	Left story	
18:30	Perfetto	
19:00	News in French	
19:15	Douce France	
19:30	News in Hebrew	
19:45	Varieties programme	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Foot up — Bleeps & Blunders	
21:00	Doc. "Assignment Adventure"	
22:00	News in English	
22:30	The Equilibrist	
PRAYER TIMES		
04:35	Fajr	
05:35	(Sunrise) Dhuhr	
12:30	Dhuhr	
16:18	'Asr	

CHURCHES	19:28	Maghreb
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Switah, Tel. 61040		
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785		
St. Joseph Church Tel. 634390		
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440		
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757		
Terrence Church Tel. 622366		
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541		
Anglican Church Tel. 623383, Tel. 628543		
American Catholic Church Tel. 771311		
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261		
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751		
American Lutheran Church Tel. 683326		
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811255		
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Tel. 815877, 821364		
WEATHER		
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.		
It will be relatively hot and windy northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.		

AMMAN	Min./Max. temp.
Amman	21/34
Aqaba	27/41
Deir	21/38
Jordan Valley	25/40
Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 33, Aqaba 40. Humidity readings: Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 34 per cent.	
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Jamal Abu Riza	746426
Dr. Issam Abu Riza	681967
Dr. Mohammad Al Abbadi	778939
Dr. Wafiq Al Samir	683266
First pharmacy	773336
Ferdows pharmacy	661912
Al Asma pharmacy	637053
Nairouth pharmacy	626272
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shamoun pharmacy	637660
DEIR:	
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Emergency	630341
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	773121
Highway Police	845402
Traffic Police	893930
Public Security Department	63021
Hotel Complaints	603900
Price Complaints	681176
Water and Sewerage	891467
Complaints	891467
Amman Municipality	661176
Complaints	787151
Telephone Information (directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010200
Central Amman Telephone	623101
Deir:	
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	681000
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power	

Other Flights (Terminal 2)		15:45	Doha, Bahrain (GF)	
05:20	Dubai (AZ)	16:00	Tripoli (LY)	
12:20	Cairo (MS)	16:40	Jeddah (SV)	
12:45	Muscat, Sharjah, Doha (GF)	16:45	Kuwait (add.) (KU)	
14:05	Kuwait (KU)	18:25	Suez (SU)	
14:45	Kuwait (LY)	20:30	Athens (OA)	
17:25	Jeddah (SV)			
18:00	Kuwait (add.) (KU)			
19:25	Frankfurt (LH)			
20:45	Athens (OA)			
01:45	London, Cairo (BA)			
MARKET PRICES:				
Upward price in \$/lb per kg.				
Apple (golden)		320 / 350	Apple (Kashani)	350 / 300
Apple (red)		670 / 600	Banana (red)	400 / 350
Banana		400 / 350	Cashew (Malabar)	300 / 300
Cashew		280 / 220	Corn	220 / 160
Corn		220 / 160	Custumbers (large)	250 / 200
Custumbers (large)		250 / 200	Custumbers (small)	220 / 180
Custumbers (small)		220 / 180	Eggplant	160 / 120
Eggplant		160 / 120	Egg (green)	320 / 250
Egg (green)		320 / 250	Garlic (blue)	1200 / 1000
Garlic (blue)		1200 / 1000	Grapes	1100 / 900
Grapes		1100 / 900	Grapes (red)	250 / 200
Grapes (red)		250 / 200	Lemon (yellow)	450 / 300
Lemon (yellow)		450 / 300	Lemon (green)	280 / 220
Lemon (green)		280 / 220	Marrow (large)	250 / 200
Marrow (large)		250 / 200	Marrow (small)	200 / 150
Marrow (small)		200 / 150	Okra	400 / 300
Okra		400 / 300	Orange	550 / 500
Orange		550 / 500	Papaya (dry)	200 / 150
Papaya (dry)		200 / 150	Papaya (sweet)	200 / 150
Papaya (sweet)		200 / 150	Potato	200 / 150
Potato		200 / 150	Sweet Melon	300 / 250
Sweet Melon		300 / 250	Tomato	140 / 100
Tomato		140 / 100	Water Melon	180 / 140



King Hussein visits Amman Municipality

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday visited Greater Amman Municipality and in a statement later voiced his deep satisfaction with the work of the Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh and the municipal council, and their endeavours to provide services to Amman residents.

"I take pride in and feel grateful to the Mayor and his colleagues in the Amman Municipal Council for what they have so far offered to the capital and the developments and improvements they introduced to the city," King Hussein said after the visit.

The King, accompanied by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, was briefed by Rawabdeh on the municipality's duties and programmes and its future

services projects.

Commenting later on the briefing, King Hussein said he was quite confident that "the march will continue, plans will be carried out and objectives achieved."

King Hussein said that he was briefed on future projects which will be implemented very soon, and he described the mayor as "a dear brother" wishing him success.

Referring to the work of local development councils, the King said that he wished them success in implementing plans designed to provide a better future for the coming generations.

The King pledged continued support for the local development councils with all possible means.



Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh Saturday briefs His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker on the municipality's projects. (Petra photo)

ACC Awqaf ministers agree to confront subversive ideologies

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministers of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries have agreed to confront ideologies considered subversive and dangerous to Islam, and decided to carry out a strategy to fend off external dangers directed against the Islamic faith, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat said Saturday.

The ministers decided to confront and deal firmly with subversive ideologies and extremist sects, including Al Batinyya (a school of thought in Islam, characterised by divining a hidden, secret meaning in the revealed texts), which poses a great danger to the Islamic faith, the minister said in a statement upon returning from Baghdad where the ministers of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs of Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen met to discuss joining forces to promote Islamic teachings and coordinate their countries' efforts in religious affairs.

According to Khayyat, Al Batinyya has already spread in North Africa, East Asia, the Soviet Union and Islamic centres. He stressed that this is a dangerous sect designed to undermine the existing Islamic systems in the world "because their advocates are linked to conspiracies concocted by the enemies of Islam and bent on implementing colonial plans."

Khayyat's statement echoed a similar warning by Iraqi Minister of Islamic Affairs Abdulhadi Fadil who also called on his colleagues to draw up a joint strategy to counter Iranian-backed Islamic fundamentalist movements. "We are duty bound to work together to counter devious, extremist and destructive trends and prevent their members from influencing the religious arena," Fadil said at the meeting in

Baghdad. Fadil also urged his colleagues to work against pro-Iranian movements in Lebanon, which, he described, as anti-Islam and anti-Arab.

According to Khayyat, the four ministers have adopted a plan to expose what he termed as "evil sects" and decided to set up a joint standing committee to work in this field.

He said that the four ministers agreed to recruit qualified youths "to confront and foil conspiracies and strive to present Islam in its true image."

Agreement was also reached on unifying the four countries' stands at all international and Islamic conferences and to coordinate their steps when publishing Islamic books, exchanging publications, preserving Islamic manuscripts and safeguarding Islamic archaeological sites, especially in Jerusalem, Khayyat added.

Agreement was also reached on unifying legislations concerning the work of ministries of Islamic Affairs, and working out plans for cultural and religious occasions, as well as taking part in a major celebration marking the Prophet Muhammad's birthday in Cairo, the minister said.

He said that the four countries will coordinate their religious programmes, and will cooperate in Waqf investments and pilgrimage affairs.

Khayyat said in a statement later that copies of the Holy Koran have been shipped to Muslims in the Soviet Union as a gift from His Majesty King Hussein.

The gift, sent upon the request of religious institutions in the Soviet Union, consists of 100,000 copies of the Koran, but only 30,000 were dispatched in the first consignment, the minister pointed out.

Arab information strategy talks to highlight Palestinian intifada

TUNIS (Petra) — A pan-Arab strategy, which in part aims to highlight the Palestinian intifada and win further support for the Palestinian people's just struggle for freedom, will be reviewed at a meeting here Monday by the Arab Information Standing Committee.

Jordan is taking part in the three-day meeting which hinges on cultural, economic as well as political matters for the Arab World.

According to an Arab League spokesman, the strategy will coordinate Arab countries' en-

deavours to gain worldwide support for the Palestinian people, pool information resources to counter Israel's hostile campaigns against the Arab Nation and help promote peace efforts to end Israel's occupation of Arab land.

Questions such as corroborating inter-Arab cooperation in information and propagating Arab cultural and economic achievements worldwide, he said, will be discussed at the meeting.

The spokesman said that a joint Arab information endeavour in the international are-

na, particularly in the United States, during the coming year will also be discussed by the committee.

He said that the projected strategy was decided by Arab information ministers at their meeting in Baghdad last year.

The committee, he added, will discuss ways to maximise benefits from the Arab satellite and to establish a joint television production company.

Ministry of Information Secretary General Trad Al Fayez will lead Jordan's delegation to the coming meeting in Tunis.



Samra opens Romanian photo exhibition

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition of Romanian photographs organised by the Romanian embassy in Amman was opened Saturday at the University of Jordan by university President Mahmoud Al Samra. The exhibition, which will remain open for the coming four days displays 39 photographs

depicting cultural and urban development in Romania and brochures outlining cultural, social and economic development in the country. Romania's ambassador to Jordan Dimitri Stanesco and embassy staff were among a group of people present at the opening ceremony.

Sanitary paper firms seek to raise prices

By Sama Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — If you have noticed that you've been having difficulty in finding locally-produced tissues, toilet paper, diapers, and other sanitary paper items in the country for the past couple of weeks, it's because the manufacturers claim they are losing up to 30 per cent in production and therefore cannot manufacture until the Ministry of Supply allows them to raise their prices to at least break even.

"We have cut our production rate by 40 per cent since last April because we cannot keep on manufacturing at such a great loss," Ghassan Nuqul, director of Fine Hygienic-Paper Co. told the Jordan Times.

"We have completely stopped production Wednesday because we can't afford to lose any more. We cannot resume manufacturing until the Ministry of Supply agrees to raise our consumer prices by at least 35 per cent just to break even," Mu'een Fa'uri, production manager of Soft, the Arab Sanitary Converting Co., stated to the Jordan Times.

Nuqul and Fa'uri say that their companies are losing because of the devaluation of the dinar; that they are paying up to 820 fils for the dollar at times for raw material, and the Ministry of Supply was considering the exchange rate for the dollar at 370 fils for the original price of the products, according to Nuqul.

A study was completed on Aug. 8 by a committee from the Ministries of Supply, Industry and Trade, and the Chamber of Industry on the losses of the two private companies, and they are still waiting to hear from the officials.

"They keep telling us they'll give their answers about the new prices next week. We've been waiting for months. I don't know why they keep delaying any ac-

tion they (the ministry) must take for the survival of the company," Nuqul said.

Fine and Soft are the only two manufacturers of sanitary paper products in the Kingdom after a public shareholding company, Care, went bankrupt. The local manufacturers are semi-protected with a 50 per cent duties on similar imported products.

Fa'uri blamed the concerned ministry for stopping production because "they refuse to allow for an increase in our prices although they have the study showing them our losses and that our demands are not based on greed but on our basic right for survival."

Fa'uri explained that his family, owners of Soft, have been accused by members of the public of being "greedy" because they have not been able to manufacture since last April. "We have sacrificed enough and we cannot endure much longer if the government is not going to permit us to raise our prices accordingly," Fa'uri said.

Both Fa'uri and Nuqul say they cannot understand why the ministry is taking such a long time to make a decision for higher prices. There was a ten per cent increase last April, but it was still insufficient because the dinar was devalued more than 20 per cent at the time.

The two companies have been losing because, "the ministry's recent study considers the dollar at 570 fils, while currently we are buying the dollar at 770 to 800 fils. So we are losing 25 per cent," Fa'uri said.

According to a decision by the Central Bank of Jordan Friday the dollar now sells at 735 fils at commercial banks in Jordan.

"We have commitments to banks and have other expenses. We just want to be able to continue manufacturing so that we can supply the public, and to break even," he added.

Fa'uri noted that although the government verbally claims to

support local industry, in reality this is not happening in their case. "We are trying our best to give and fulfil our national duty but the obstacles are being put up by the government itself," he complained.

He added that even if the ministry agrees for his company, which began production in 1977, to raise their prices by 20 per cent, it still would not be enough to cover the cost of production.

He noted that the worldwide prices of paper alone, excluding the pulp, have risen from \$800 per tonne six months ago, to \$1,200 per tonne today. The raw material alone is 60 per cent of the total production cost.

Fa'uri insisted that his products should be priced according to the fluctuation of the dinar and to be left to free competition, and the government can monitor the prices to make sure that they are not overpriced. "We're not selling rice or sugar or milk," was a statement made by both Fa'uri and Nuqul separately to the Jordan Times, implying that the government should not interfere with their prices.

In a telephone interview with the Jordan Times, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Supply Radi Ibrahim said that the ministry will not approve raising the prices until the two companies resume selling to retailers.

"If the companies say that they have stopped manufacturing, they are lying. They continue to manufacture but they are not selling and are hiding their products. This is not only unacceptable, but it is also against the law. We have warned them, but if they continue to hide their products in this manner, we will take serious action against them," Ibrahim stated, adding that once Fine and Soft start, distributing and selling their products for a "sufficient period of time," the ministry will announce the new prices at the right time.

UNRWA employees to strike Monday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Some 6,000 employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) are staying at home Monday, just one day before the reopening of schools in Jordan for the new scholastic year, in a show of protest against delays in meeting their demands for better pay.

Ten days ago representatives of the UNRWA employees stated a sit-in at UNRWA agency headquarters in Amman and demanded that management respond immediately to their demands and increase their salaries.

Committee members then warned that the sit-in would be followed by further steps, and called on UNRWA Director in Amman Elie Saaf to speed up survey on the cost of living in Jordan which would serve as a basis for the expected increases.

Saaf, for his part, said that he was sympathising with the staff but can only wait for the survey team to come from Vienna and conduct its survey and submit a report on its findings.

Saaf said the agency does not deny that the condition of UNRWA employees requires attention, but all that depends on the outcome of the survey which he hoped will take place as soon as possible.

The employees, who were given a 10 per cent cost of living allowance by UNRWA a year ago, demand that the survey be conducted before the end of August.

A committee, elected by the employees to advocate their cause, had already sent a cable to the agency's commissioner general in Vienna presenting the most important requests and demanding an increase in their salaries in view of the decline in the value of the dinar, and said that the action should be taken before the end of the current month.

A committee spokesman said that the agency responded to employees in Lebanon and gave them 80 per cent allowance on their salaries to make up for the decline in the value of the Lebanese pound and to improve their living conditions. The agency has benefitted from

the declining value of the dinar against the U.S. dollar and saved some \$24 million in Jordan's budget this year, the spokesman said.

He said that the agency has decided to use the saved amount to cover other services in other areas, instead of giving it to its employees in Jordan who are rightfully entitled to it.

The committee argues that the employees are entitled to receive pay equal to the amount allocated for them in dollars and received before the devaluation.

In May last year a similar dispute flared up and a sit-in was staged at the agency's headquarters to back demands for better pay.

Monday's protest will not affect the students who go to classes on the following day at all UNRWA schools in Jordan.

According to committee members more action could be taken later if the demands are not met.

The survey team's work includes a study of the pay condition, cost of living in Jordan, on fringe benefits enjoyed by government employees such as housing, consumer shops, etc.

Jordan, Iraq to discuss rail link

AMMAN (J.T.) — A projected rail link between Jordan and Iraq

will be discussed here early next month by a joint technical committee, according to an announcement Saturday by Dr. Mohammad Simadi, the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications' secretary general.

Simadi, who heads the Jordanian side in the committee, said that the two-day meeting was expected to approve a feasibility study conducted on the rail project prior to referring it to the Iraqi and Jordanian governments for approval.

Simadi said that the rail project will be of an immense strategic and economic significance and was bound to boost bilateral cooperation in all fields, particularly in increasing the volume of exchanged goods and the number of passengers travelling from one country to the other.

In June the joint committee said that \$1.9 billion will be needed for the railway which would link the Red Sea port of Aqaba with Baghdad.

The 1,400-kilometre line will stretch from Iraq's western town of Al Haditha which has a rail connection with Baghdad, the committee said.

Last April, Iraq announced that it has prepared an initial study on the project.

Iraq relies a great deal on the port city of Aqaba for its imports and there is a fleet of 900 trucks, owned and operated by the Iraq-Jordan Land Transport Company which transports goods to Iraq from the Jordanian port city.

Registration for National Music Conservatory to start Aug. 21

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Music Conservatory, which is sponsored by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), announced Saturday that it will open classes for teaching music on Sept. 2, and said that registration will start Monday, Aug. 21.

The conservatory provides instruction in music theory and appreciation, as well as systematic training in playing Western and Arab musical instruments.

An NHF press release said that the conservatory aims to promote music education as well as music awareness and appreciation in Jordan.

It also strives to provide Jordanians with serious music instruction at all levels and to train music teachers for public and private schools in the Kingdom.

The release said that the conservatory also seeks to develop a professional quality youth orchestra, the members of which could go on to form a Jordanian symphony orchestra.

Under the conservatory's auspices, the Amman City Orchestra was formed in 1986 to give adults who play an instrument the

opportunity to participate in a musical ensemble.

The orchestra is composed of about 30 amateur musicians who are mostly Jordanians. It also has people from Germany, Italy, Belgium, England, USA and the USSR. The orchestra made its debut in a concert in Amman in June 1988.

According to the press release, the conservatory's programmes this year will, for the first time, include choir singing for children aged 7 to 12 years.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

CONDOLENCES: His Majesty King Hussein Saturday delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to convey condolences to the Ayyoub family on the death of retired Colonel Farid Ayyoub. (Petra)

BILATERAL TIES: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday received the visiting Pakistani chief of staff, General Mirza Aslam Beg, and discussed with him bilateral relations and developments in the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East. The audience was attended by the Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb. (Petra)

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED: The Cabinet Saturday accepted the resignation of Royal Jordanian Chairman and Chief Executive Ali Ghandour effective Aug. 19, 1989.

CABINET: The Cabinet convened Saturday and approved the memorandum of understanding signed between the British and the Jordanian governments. The memorandum deals with the project of reforming school curricula which is part of the British technical aid amounting to £775,000. (Petra)

ROYAL DECREE: A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the amendment of the law related to Greater Amman Municipality employees. The amendment provides for the application of the Unified Allowance Law number 23 of 1988 effective Aug. 26. (Petra)

MASA'DEH RECEIVES SUDANESE ENVOY: Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masa'deh Saturday received Sudanese Ambassador in Amman Mahjoub Radwan at the conclusion of his tour of duty. (Petra)

Meeting focuses on agricultural projects

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting opened at the University of Jordan Saturday to discuss projects that would be implemented in Jordan in cooperation with the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA).

The two-day meeting will focus mainly on large scale projects for the production of cereals, and fodder, and raising livestock, according to a conference source.

Addressing the opening session Ministry of Agriculture's Secretary General Sami Al Sunnaa said that Jordan maintains high level cooperation with ICARDA, especially in the production of wheat, barley and fodder. He said that Jordan was looking forward to promoting such cooperation so as to include the transfer

of modern technology that would boost the country's agricultural production.

Other speakers at the opening session included the ICARDA deputy director general and Dr. Suleiman Arabiyat, dean of the University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture, which is sponsoring the meeting.

Arabiyat referred to a series of workshops and training courses organised at the university by ICARDA to train local experts and technicians on the production of legumes, cereals and to deal with ways to safeguard soil fertility.

ICARDA experts and Jordanian researchers from universities and the Ministry of Agriculture were present at the opening session.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITION

★ A photography exhibition depicting development in Romania at the University of Jordan.

FESTIVAL

★ A cultural festival including exhibitions of books, paintings and national documents, as well as documentary films, lectures and poetry recitals at Eder Sports Club, Karak.

FILM

★ A feature film entitled "Raging Bull" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

كشافة الأمل

Jordan Times

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Stop beating around the bush

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH; it is time the veil is torn off and the realities of Lebanon are exposed simply because the only realistic move towards peace in the beleaguered country and security for its miserable people lies in calling a spade a spade and adopting concrete, sure-footed action, above all political and "strategic" considerations. For starters, it is clear that any revived move by the tripartite Arab League panel on Lebanon is not going to get anywhere because of stonewalling by at least one of the principal actors in the Lebanese arena. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the Arab World to accept the inevitability of international involvement in the issue. The proper forum to implement such international action is the U.N. Security Council, for, the Lebanese problem has grown to such proportions that none of the parties involved appears to be willing to listen to the voice of reason and accept that the situation is tant with dangers that could threaten whatever semblance of security and stability remains in the region after allowing for the perpetual Arab-Israeli conflict.

The first step towards putting a firm end to such dangers should be the implementation of Security Council resolution 425, which calls for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, including the Israelis in South Lebanon, the Iranians in the Bekaa Valley and the Syrians elsewhere. It should be the first and foremost priority of the international community's will and might as represented in the powers vested in the Security Council. It should be made clear to every party concerned that its military presence, in whatever form, large or small, is contributing to tension and adds new dangerous dimensions to the Lebanese problem and therefore, as friends say, there is nothing personal in demanding that no foreign force, Arab or non-Arab, remains in Lebanon.

One can easily see the Israelis turning the other way and playing dead when it comes to withdrawal from Lebanon and an end to its occupation of its so-called security zone in the south. But, let the Israelis prove their sincerity (if one could call it that) when they "sympathise" with the "poor Lebanese who are slaughtered like sheep" by accepting that their withdrawal from South Lebanon will be the forerunner of similar steps by others and thus will contribute to restoring security and stability and law and order in Lebanon, which will also mean restraints on cross-border attacks. By the same token, one can also see a similar Syrian and Iranian withdrawal from Lebanon as calling Israel's bluff based on the Zionist state's insistence that as long as Syrians remain in Lebanon the Israelis will also do likewise.

Let us, for the moment, freeze the question of reforms in Lebanon's system. Of course, without such reforms there cannot be peace in the country. But, to insist on reform under foreign military control is simply foolhardy since the root cause — traditional hostilities and old wounds — will remain unaddressed when any solution is forcibly imposed on people. For once, leave the Lebanese alone to tackle their problems among themselves after making sure that no outside force tries any slight of hand among them. Only the international community, with guidance from the Arab League on traditional Arab thinking and ways of politics, can perform that task. Anyone who says "no" cannot possibly have Arab or, for that matter, Lebanese interests in mind.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's visit to Baghdad for talks with President Saddam Hussein is given prominence in editorials by two Jordanian Arabic dailies Saturday. Al Ra'i daily said that there is no question that a united Arab stand can help deal with common challenges and external threats to the Arab World. The paper said that the two leaders discussed issues of concern in the Arab Cooperation Council, the situation in Lebanon and the Palestine problem; and their talks came at a crucial time as the Arab region is confronting serious developments. The paper noted that the two leaders are following with deep concern these developments and are trying hard to rally Arab states in efforts to settle the conflict in Lebanon where innocent people are being killed and homes destroyed. The ordeal of the Lebanese people should be ended through joint Arab efforts, and there is no doubt that the Jordanian and Iraqi leaderships are exerting strenuous efforts to achieve that goal, the paper added. It said that King Hussein's visit to Baghdad at this particular moment is of paramount importance since it extends further strength to the Arab League's action to solve the Lebanese problem.

DWELLING on the same topic Sawt Al Shaab daily said that King Hussein's surprise visit to Iraq and his talks with the Iraqi president over Lebanon and Palestine are bound to lead further impetus to the ongoing efforts to end the conflict in Lebanon. The paper said that building pan-Arab solidarity and rallying Arab efforts to save the Lebanese people from their present tragedy are on the minds of the two leaders who spare no efforts in the course of serving the Arab Nation's interests. There is urgent need at the moment to unify pan-Arab efforts to settle the Lebanese question and end the ordeal of the Lebanese people, and there is also urgent need to revive the work of the Arab League's committee to find a formula acceptable to the conflicting parties in Lebanon, the paper added. Only through joint efforts like those being exerted by the Jordanian and Iraqi leaders, and through solidarity among Arab states to end the tragedy in Lebanon, said the paper, can a solution be found.

Al Dastour daily commented Saturday on statements given by the prime minister on television Friday evening in which he discussed domestic issues and pan-Arab affairs. The paper said that the prime minister's reaffirmation of the government's intention to go ahead with plans to enhance the national economy and carry out measures to bolster the exchange rate of the dinar revived hopes and breathed optimism in the hearts of the Jordanian people. The paper said that the crisis is bound to end in view of the government's recent measures and decisions concerning monetary and financial matters. It said that the government's determination to control public spending to reduce the deficit in the fiscal budget and to enable Jordan become self-reliant in many fields are bound to strengthen the national economy. The paper said that the prime minister's statements bear clear indication that further successes are on the way.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Expected or not, the burden is ours

By Dr. Fahed Faneh

THE JORDANIAN public opinion was taken by surprise when the economic crises erupted and the dinar declined in October 1988. People were told that everything was in order in the economic front, that the economic growth rate in Jordan was second in none, and that we achieved an economic miracle and thus grew out of the developing countries' low income group to the middle income group. At that time most economic talks and columns were trying to explain the secrets of the extra strength of the dinar.

In this assuring and relaxing atmosphere, the budget deficit mushroomed and reached 40 per cent of the budget. The deficit in the current account of the balance of payments was worsening to 6 per cent of GDP. This deficit was covered by borrowing in one hand and drawing on previous reserves on the other. The dinar was almost 25 per cent overvalued, and devaluation was a dirty word no one dared to mention. It was thus inevitable to reach the critical point, when the Central Bank was unable to maintain an abnormal state of affairs. The first rush on the dinar took place on Monday, May 2, 1988. This was named black Monday, because the dinar, in that day, lost 15 per cent of its value in the money market. The rush was repeated June 2, 1988 when people realised that the debt burden was beyond Jordan's ability to service.

However the moment of truth came on October when the

Central Bank was completely out of reserves, and unable to protect any exchange rate, despite selling or swapping one third of the gold, and the dinar plunged by 25 per cent in a matter of days. The crisis did not just happen in 1988, but was the result of several years of accumulation.

Looking at the reserves of the Central Bank, in gold and convertible foreign exchange, reveals a gradual deterioration over 10 years. These reserves were 131.5 per cent of the issued currency on 1979, but dropped below 100 per cent during 1982, and continued to decline to 51.3 per cent in 1984, down to 15 per cent by the end of 1988.

As a matter of fact Jordan was a net creditor to the world until 1981, in that the country's reserves in gold and foreign exchange were larger than its total external indebtedness. During 1981 Jordan crossed the break even point and became a net debtor. Since then the indebtedness continued to grow unabated, while the reserves continued to melt down rapidly. The crisis, therefore, was or should have been an expected event.

There is an understood tendency to blame political factors for causing the crisis. On one hand some observers think that Jordan's disengagement from the West Bank on July 31, 1988 was the starting point, while others prefer to see Israeli fingers behind the crisis.

I do not subscribe to these two interpretations. Because the crisis showed up months before the disengagement, and because Israel earns millions of dollars every year and may prefer to change them for more dollars either in Switzerland or the Gulf markets. Israelis benefit from an overvalued dinar.

The Israeli information machine however did try to undermine the dinar by fabricating news in order to inflict more damage on the morale of the infidels, but the reasons of the crisis were real and have to do with the fundamentals of the economy, such as the deficit in both the budget and the balance of payments and the excessive external indebtedness.

In summary, the crisis took place because the government and the people alike, were living beyond their means. They consumed not only the current income but also the capital and the future income.

Finally, the Arab World is, or should be, interested in a strong and healthy Jordan, as a buffer zone between the oil rich Arab Gulf countries and the Israeli military machine. The IMF, the World Bank and other international institutions and foreign governments are willing to see Jordan get through its current crisis successfully. But the main burden falls on the government and people of Jordan. We should do our duty to help ourselves and to help others help us.

Remember the father of the Third World?

By Pranay Gupta

IT WAS the heady hour of freedom when the British raj was about to end in Asia. In a grand sandstone building in New Delhi, a slim man with a patrician bearing rose to take his oath of office as modern India's first prime minister. Jawaharlal Nehru's words were carried by radio that summer night in 1947 to tens of millions of his impoverished countrymen: "A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation long suppressed, finds utterance." His dreams, Nehru said, "are for India, but they are also for the world — peace has been said to be indivisible; so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and so also is disaster in this new world that can no longer be split into isolated fragments."

Those words are even more relevant today in the nation he founded, and in the postcolonial Third World whose "father" Nehru truly was. Jawaharlal Nehru would have been 100 years old this year. Yogesh Chandra, the man in charge of the centen-

ary celebrations, maintains that it is important for today's youth to understand how Nehru helped shape the social and economic revolution that has catapulted India from the feudal age into the modern world. Other nations need to follow Nehru's lead, to understand and assimilate his credo. For Third World nations are faced as never before with the potentially destructive perils of communalism, fundamentalism and poverty.

At the core of Nehru's faith was an unshakable belief in secularism and democracy; he also believed, perhaps naively, that Third World leaders would fashion a national consensus on the broad issues of economic development and social justice. Were Nehru alive today, he would cringe at the abuse of power in developing nations. The perils that many of these countries face, to be blunt, have largely been inflicted by their own leaders. Many of these leaders are scheduled to meet later this month in Belgrade for the triennial summit of the Non-Aligned Movement. Their endless talk and banqueting may not afford

them much time to think, but it might behoove these stewards of Nehru's legacy to reflect a bit on the man and his vision.

A policy under assault

The four cornerstones of Nehru's policies were democracy, a planned economy that stressed socialism and industrialisation, nonalignment and secularism. Each of these political and philosophical tenets is under severe assault today. Democracy is being threatened by rampant terrorism and by political corruption — witness what's happening in the Middle East, where barbaric extremists summarily select one man and execute him; witness events in India's Punjab State, where Sikh separatists randomly murder those who don't believe in their cause; or in Sri Lanka, which is sliding into civil war because two ethnic groups cannot tolerate each other. The socialism that Nehru espoused — under which the state would play a large, although not exclusive, role in promoting economic growth — has been discredited as an instrument for progress. The rapid industrialisation that Nehru

advocated for the Third World has sometimes resulted in ecological disasters and agricultural inadequacies. The nonaligned bloc, which he helped to create, is in general disarray. And the religious and cultural harmony that Nehru advocated is certainly conspicuous by its absence in many Third World nations.

To be sure, the story of the postcolonial Third World has not been entirely one of distress, debt and destruction. By the time Nehru died 25 years ago, the nation he loved and led had become the world's biggest democracy, its 10th most powerful industrial country and its fourth largest military machine. It became a producer of cars and computers, an exporter of brainpower and technology to the former imperial states that once fought for hegemony over it. The Third World was to become a supplier of commodities without which the economies of the industrialised countries would suffer. Indeed, Nehru lived to see the Third World become a major player in the geopolitical calculations of the superpowers. Through his sponsorship of such

groupings as the Non-Aligned Movement, Nehru offered developing nations a season in the sun. He was not only a nationalist but a devoutly internationalist leader. He believed it was not enough to leave the stewardship of world affairs to the rich and powerful nations. For cold warriors like John Foster Dulles, his assertiveness suggested unwarranted hubris and, worse, a predilection for the statist socialism whose high priests were enshrined in Moscow.

Change and continuity

Nehru fashioned a new ethos for the Third World's emerging nations — a credo that ancient lands could modernise themselves without forsaking their cultural traditions or being apologetic about their age-old values. A man of scientific temperament, Nehru was frequently impatient with the slow rate of change in India and other Third World countries. But he always understood that the impulses that come through traditional cultures could be adjusted just so much in order to expedite social, political and economic transformation. Change, yet continuity.

Are Jawaharlal Nehru's prescriptions for nation building still valid? Clearly, his concept of socialism is outdated. But the economic liberalisation that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi — Nehru's grandson — now promotes would not have been possible without the massive investment by the state under Nehru in building India's infrastructure. Gandhi and other Third World leaders must be mindful that the very forces that challenge Nehru's ideas of secularism may destroy that fabric and foundations of a carefully tended multi-ethnic, multilingual democracy. And democracy is the only possible framework in which the disparate peoples of complex and nonhomogeneous developing states can live together. Not long before his death, Nehru told his friend Prof. Ralph Bunche: "We are engaged in a desperate race — a race between achieving progress and heading off violent revolution." Ignoring Nehru's wisdom might accelerate the fragmentation of an already fragile Third World — News Week.

Bulgaria 'indifferent' to Turkish exodus

By Hugh Pope
Reuters

SOFIA — A quarter of a million ethnic Turks have fled this small Balkan country in two months, but in the neat, orderly streets of its capital, Bulgaria displays little sense of loss.

Since the exodus started, officials say 5.4 per cent of the work force has resigned. But planners calmly predict few upsets and say the harvest is even better than planned.

Many Bulgarians voice shock and surprise at the size of the exodus, but there is no sign of any change in policy nor any of the biggest, populist movements since World War II.

"Bulgaria has nothing to reconsider," Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev told Reuters.

One demure Sofia woman who had spent years in the United States said: "We may have made mistakes. But frankly, I don't want the Muslims to come back. I see them as traitors."

Bulgaria insists the travellers were just taking advantage of a new open-door passport law and that many would return after seeing Turkey.

But Soviet, U.S. and European observers agree that Sofia's 1984-85 campaign to Bulgarianise the names of the nine-million minority is why the community decided to emigrate en masse.

Local support for ethnic Turks has come only from a small, struggling dissident movement in Bulgaria, where Soviet-style restructuring and openness has been slow to catch on.

Most of the brightly-dressed Bulgarians in Sofia shrug their shoulders when asked about the ethnic Turks and say in a puzzled way: "They were richer than us. But let them go."

"Unfortunately, most people have no sympathy. It's because the government wants it like that," said Marian Zlatev, member of the independent Society for the Protection of Human Rights.

"What is happening now is terrible. It's in nobody's interest," she said in an interview. "They must have their names back. That's the only solution."

An illegal club for the support of perestroika and glasnost, which includes some officials, has also circulated a tract calling for

the ethnic Turks to be given back their names, diplomats say.

Strashimir Dimitrov, director of Sofia's State Institute for Balkan Studies, said the minority was ethnically Turkish but was nothing to do with the Anatolian Turks of Turkey.

Like all officials, he repeated that the minority were Christians forced to convert to Islam under 500 years of Ottoman rule, a theme now backed up by a six-part bi-weekly television documentary.

But he added in a rare note of Bulgarian regret: "If I had been asked about the name changes, I would have said... force never leads to good ends."

The roots of the exodus lie deep in a history of Turkish-Bulgarian and Christian-Muslim struggles, and even a state affirmative action programme has not necessarily removed bitterness.

"My friend got straight A's at school but couldn't get a place at university because of the contingency places for Muslims," said one Bulgarian.

The Bulgarian Communist Party workers' daily newspaper has carried stories under headlines like "there is space for all under the sky of the motherland," but diplomats do not expect many ethnic Turks to rethink their departure after reading them.

Diplomats say a change in the names policy could come only from economic collapse or the fall of Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov, but add that this looks unlikely so far.

Most Turks lived in the east and the exodus has still not affected life much in the western city of Sofia, although heavy purchases by those departing has led to shortages on goods like sugar and preserves.

Nikola Koichev, the senior civil servant at the planning ministry, said bumper crops, labour brigades and mechanisation of agriculture would overcome years of bad harvests this year.

Last year's eight million-tonne grain harvest had already been exceeded, he said, as would last year's 50,000-tonne tobacco crop, a key export.

The biggest disruptions had come in the tobacco and livestock sectors, he said.

From political prisoner to prime minister

By Dariusz Menaker
The Associated Press

WARSAW, Poland — Tadeusz Mazowiecki has opposed Poland's Communist government for most of his adult life, spending a year in jail when martial law crackdown crushed the independent Solidarity trade union he helped organise.

Now, he says he is on the verge of being nominated as the country's first non-Communist prime minister in 45 years by President Wojciech Jaruzelski, the man who had him jailed nine years ago.

Tall and taciturn, the 62-year-old Mazowiecki is the least known of three Solidarity candidates to head a coalition government reportedly approved by the president. A formal announcement was expected Saturday.

Mazowiecki's activism against the government began as the Communists were consolidating power in post-war Poland, and his links to Solidarity date to the August 1980 strikes that created the first independent union in Communist East Europe.

He said Friday he would accept Jaruzelski's expected offer to be the first non-Communist head of an East Bloc government.

"There have been several historical moments that show Poles can strive for new solutions and unusual ones, really innovative ones, and that we can get somewhere," he said after meeting with Jaruzelski.

"My hope is that such a moment is now arriving psychologically — that people will feel there is such a situation."

A close adviser to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, he fits the union movement's weekly newspaper, Tygodnik Solidarnosc, restored to legal publication this spring.

He is also closely linked to the Roman Catholic church, and in 1957 helped found the Warsaw Club of Catholic Intellectuals, an influential forum that served as a bulwark for Catholic opposition to Communist ideology.

Mazowiecki was a key negotiator during unprecedented reform talks last spring initiated by Communist authorities unable to control Poland's sinking economy and disgruntled populace.

He led the team debating trade union freedoms, participated in political discussions and fought for press freedoms in a nation where the government controlled all publications.

Trained as a lawyer, he submitted the court application for restoration of Solidarity's legal status, as agreed to in the reform talks.

On April 17, the day the union regained legality, Mazowiecki stood on the courthouse steps, arms uplifted with a bouquet of red tulips in one hand.

"Today for me means the restoration of justice," he said at the time.

Recalling he had been on hand for the first registration in 1980, he said, "I hope I will not have to come here a third time."

At other times, he appears down, even cold. A widower who lost his young wife to cancer and still wears his wedding ring, Mazowiecki raised three sons alone in a small apartment on Warsaw's main commercial street.

Born on April 18, 1927, in the small central Poland city of Plock, Mazowiecki was raised in an intellectual family.

By 21, he had been dismissed from his academic editing house job for his "clericalism" — links too close to the church in the first years of Communist Poland.

He began to work with Pax, one of the few venues for free thought independent of the Communist Party but in effect a government attempt to dilute church-based opposition by separating intellectuals from the religious hierarchy. By 1955, he was so at odds with the mix of politics with religion that he was suspended.

In 1958, he founded the Catholic monthly magazine Wzrost, or Link, which he edited until 1981, when he started Tygodnik Solidarnosc.

Mazowiecki became aligned with Znak, a group supporting

regeneration of Poland based on Catholic values. Officially condoned under the protection of the church, Znak had a Sejm delegation and Mazowiecki became a parliament deputy in 1961.

By 1970, Mazowiecki's agitation for democratisation of public life and social justice had run afoul of official tolerance and he was not permitted to serve another term.

As opposition efforts were organising in the mid-1970s, especially after worker riots in 1976, Mazowiecki went to Western Europe in search of support and aid. Mention of free trade unions in a West German newspaper interview resulted in withdrawal of his passport for four years.

Mazowiecki initiated a letter by more than 60 intellectuals urging authorities to find a peaceful solution to the strikes that erupted on the Baltic coast in August 1980 and led to Solidarity's founding.

On Aug. 22, 1980, he arrived at the strikebound Lenin shipyard in Gdansk and after a nightlong talks with Walesa, Mazowiecki became the head of a group that helped organise the workers and negotiate with government officials.

He was jailed in the martial-law crackdown announced by Jaruzelski on Dec. 13, 1981, and released on Dec. 23, 1982. He then resumed as a union adviser.

Conflicts ease in Central America

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuters

WASHINGTON — After a decade of pouring weapons into Central America, the United States and the Soviet Union are showing signs of easing their confrontation there.

Political analysts say it is too early to predict whether Central America, where at least 150,000 people have died in civil wars since 1979, will benefit from the improved climate in superpower relations.

Some Latin American diplomats feel the two superpowers are more prepared now to give diplomacy a chance than at any time since 1981 when former U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared Central America an arena of superpower conflict.

There seems to be a ray of hope — and some prospect that the superpowers will actually match their words (on ending the arms buildup) with deeds, said a

European diplomat familiar with the region.

The most obvious policy shift has been on Nicaragua, where the United States supported right-wing insurgents against a superior army equipped with Soviet weapons.

The contras (Spanish for counter-revolutionary) failed to topple Nicaragua's left-wing government and their fate is uncertain after five Central American presidents agreed in August that they should be disbanded by December.

The U.S. Congress ended all military aid to the contras last year. The Soviet Union has also reduced its arms supplies to the Nicaraguan government since the beginning of the year, according to non-U.S. military experts.

On August 12, the official Nicaraguan newspaper Barricada quoted Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze as saying Moscow had stopped arms supplies "in view of the relaxation of the tense political and military

situation in Central America."

A few days earlier in London, Shevardnadze and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Bernard Aaronson discussed the conflict and superpower arms shipments, U.S. sources said.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev first said he had stopped arms supplies to Nicaragua in a letter to President George Bush in May.

At the time, White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater described the move as a "public relations gambit." But since then, experts say there has been more understanding of the domestic political concerns that influence both superpowers.

Bush appears to be distancing himself from the contras because there is little hope of helping their cause against the wishes of Congress and Washington's Central American allies.

Gorbachev is under heavy pressure at home to improve the economy and reducing foreign

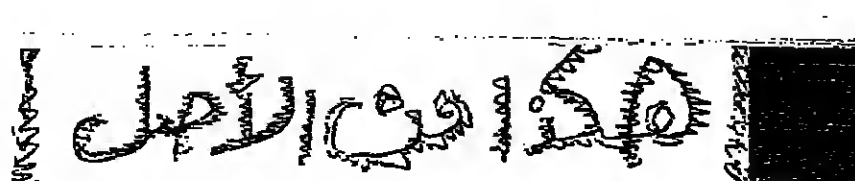
aid makes it easier to implement economic reforms.

"In overall terms, a few hundred million dollars or so in military hardware is not a great deal for the Soviet Union," said an East European diplomat. "But every bit helps when your survival depends on perestroika."

The Soviet Union shipped \$315 million worth of military equipment to Nicaragua last year, according to Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) estimates.

Neither Nicaragua nor the Soviet Union has ever announced details of their military agreements but sources close to the Nicaraguan government say they run out next year.

The Soviet Union helped increase the Nicaraguan army more than tenfold as part of a superpower buildup which gave the area the world's highest military growth rates over the past decade.



Girls take over in Nigeria's schools

By O'senn Ogunseitan
and Akin Ogunrinde

LAGOS — Girls are supplanting boys in Nigerian high schools. Not only have they taken away the front seats — where the most attentive pupils sit — they seem now to be taking most of the places in school, as social trends lure young men out of the classroom to pursue a faster lane to the better life.

This development is particularly acute in the two eastern states of Anambra and Imo, where authorities recently conducted a census of pupils to analyse the situation and seek a remedy. In Imo there are 468 secondary schools with an enrolment of some 926,000 pupils. But the census revealed that more than seven of every 10 high school seats in the state was occupied by a girl.

Officials find this alarming as it is happening in an area with traditionally high enthusiasm for formal education. Thirty years ago in Eastern Nigeria, parents withdrew their children from farmwork in their thousands to send them to school as the route to higher living standards.

This enthusiasm continued after independence in 1960. The region provided a high proportion of Nigeria's first generation of Western-educated elite who today occupy top positions in the civil service, academia and industry.

One explanation for the male exodus appears to be the high rate of unemployment among university graduates and professionals in the wake of a particu-

larly choking structural adjustment programme. A degree no longer promises automatic preferment.

Nigerian fathers place greater priority on the prospects of the male child. He is usually encouraged to get trained for the most lucrative positions. Girls' education receives less attention because it is assumed that most will marry and become mothers and housekeepers.

So as soon as it appeared that schools were no longer delivering the jobs, parents reacted to the evident demands of the economy by sending boys to learn trades such as carpentry or car maintenance, or to become small traders.

Time will tell whether this is a loss or a gain to the Nigerian economy. Buses certainly cannot run without mechanics nor taps provide water without plumbers.

Headteachers argue that pupils are also leaving school because of the high tuition fees and the escalating cost of books which low- and medium-income families cannot afford. Generally the male pupil is withdrawn before his sister because the boy is more valuable to his father on the farm.

The survey in Anambra state revealed that the trend has spread beyond secondary schools and into the tertiary sector.

Only 150 out of 900 graduates were males on graduation day at a leading college of education. The same was true at the state-owned Institute of Management Technology and the Polytechnic.

It is true that there are more girls than boys in the two states as a result of the Nigerian civil war but the ratio is nothing near the



four girls to every boy common in the schools.

Apart from the external economy and school fees, a further reason for parents' and boys' dwindling interest in education may be the poor funding and resultant dreary facilities in Nigeria's schools, 95 per cent of which are government-run.

In the problem states efforts are being made to improve the physical conditions of schools and redundant teacher training colleges are being turned into secondary schools to reduce congestion in existing ones.

In addition, the Nigerian National Council on Education proposes new guidelines for guidance and counselling in all

secondary schools.

Under these, education ministries in Nigeria's 21 states must start a compulsory guidance and counselling service and train more career counsellors, while universities have been asked to pep up teaching and research in guidance and counselling. The goal is that every secondary school will have at least one career counsellor to guide pupils in choosing viable subjects that will lead them to lucrative professions.

Crises, however, tend to be double edged. For the girls who replace boys, this is a rare opportunity to get a longed-for education. They are as able as boys to become civil servants, doctors or

any other kind of professional. Moreover, the value of their learning need not diminish when they become mothers. It is well documented that families benefit more from an educated mother than from a professional father.

The nation may seem to lose formally yet it gains at the family level with unquantifiable benefits for society later. A national deficiency might nevertheless result if girls continue to concentrate on traditional arts subjects and neglect the sciences, as is currently the case in many countries.

The answer may lie in encouraging girls to study all disciplines so that they too can become agronomists, engineers and physicists — PANOS features.

Child murders stir concerns over violent videos, comics

By Susan Moffat
The Associated Press

TOKYO — Tsutomu Miyazaki's room had no daylight.

The single window of the room where police say he may have

sawed off the head, feet and hands of 5-year-old Ayako Nomoto was blocked with thousands of horror, porn and children's cartoon videotapes and comic books that piled up to the ceiling and lined the walls.

When police announced Aug. 15 that the 26-year-old print shop worker had confessed to the murder and mutilation of three little girls, Japan's shock deepened at what television news is calling the most brutal murder case in post-war history.

In addition to the mutilation slaying of Ayako Nomoto in June, police said Miyazaki confessed to:

— Strangling 4-year-old Mari Konno last August, burning her body and leaving the bones on her parents' doorstep;

— Strangling 4-year-old Erika Namba last December, stripping her body and dumping it down a mountain side.

Mari Konno's mother told television reporters she was relieved when Miyazaki was arrested on Aug. 11.

But blanket television and newspaper coverage, including shots of the suspect's room, has brought fear into the homes of Japanese usually untroubled by the violent crime that plagues other societies.

The child slayings are the latest in a series of murders of apparently passionless brutality by Japanese youth.

Pundits have been filling the airwaves with analyses of the impact of violent sex imagery that is perhaps more pervasive in popular culture here than in any other advanced country.

Most Japanese don't blink at the graphic scenes of rape and murder they see on subway trains and spread out in sports newspapers and comic books read by commuting husbands, fathers and teen-agers.

They ignore the ads plastering telephone booths for "Lolita" prostitution services, featuring photos of girls in school uniforms. They merely giggle at men's fetishes with schoolgirls' underwear depicted in television and print media.

Social critics say such images may be having an inordinately strong effect on some Japanese youth, especially those lacking close relationships and moral judgment.

Psychologists and social critics have blamed alienation — caused by absent or working parents, college entrance test pressures, the reduction of human contact in large impersonal apartment complexes, and dependence on electronic toys — for creating a generation of youth lacking social skills, emotional resilience and the ability to tell fantasy from reality.

Susumu Oda, professor of mental health at Tsukuba University, also said many young men have not been able to adjust to the increasing assertiveness of Japanese women and thus turn their lust and aggressiveness toward increasingly weak objects, like children and animals.

Still, the extraordinary attention given Ayako's case, which has dominated the front pages of national newspapers for days, shows just how rare it is for the kind of sexual violence commonly depicted in public to turn into such a grisly crime.

Police told local newspapers that the videos Miyazaki collected ranged from animated films made for little girls to child

porn flicks and violent movies like "Flowers of Blood and Flesh," in which a man kidnaps a girl, keeps her prisoner and eventually saws her to pieces.

Police say Miyazaki confessed he kidnapped Ayako in early June near her suburban apartment, killed her, cut her to pieces with a saw, knife and scissors, shaved off her hair, and several days later dumped her torso in a cemetery.

Members of Miyazaki's video club told local newspapers he was an obsessive collector of cartoon tapes. A shy youth, he avoided contact with other people, reports said.

"He was always so quiet that we wanted him to hurry up and get married so we could stop worrying about him," the Mainichi Shimbun quoted his parents as saying.

Some experts blamed the violent videos for the crimes.

"If such videos were not so widely available, crimes like this might not have happened," Oda says. "For people with this kind of disposition, videos can help put plans in their heads."

Yoshiaki Kataoka was also reportedly obsessed with a video hobby. The 21-year-old student was arrested Aug. 14 on suspicion of videotaping and sexually abusing more than 30 little girls.

Kozo Hida, a 22-year-old mechanic who reportedly spent most of his free time playing video games with neighbourhood children, was arrested earlier this year on suspicion of strangling one of them.

Youth violence in groups is also raising concerns.

A gang of teen-age boys recently kidnapped a 17-year-old girl, then raped and tortured her for 40 days before killing her and sealing her body in an oil drum with concrete.

'Earth safe from collision with asteroid'

By Lee Siegel
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — For the third time this year, scientists discovered an asteroid will fly relatively close to Earth, and while there is no threat of collision, experts say such a disaster is likely sometime in the future.

"While the new asteroid poses no immediate danger, it astronomical terms it will be making a very close pass" when it comes within four million kilometres of Earth about 0300 GMT next Friday, said planetary scientist Eleanor Helin, who discovered the 1.5 kilometre-wide hunk of rock.

At about 10 times the distance between the Earth and the moon, the asteroid designated 1989 PB "will be one of the very closest larger objects to pass the Earth this century," said Helin, a planetary scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena.

"It's not going to hit us. Certainly there's no danger," astronomer Brian Marsden said in Massachusetts, where he directs the International Astronomical Union's Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams, an astronomy reporting agency.

"One doesn't want to worry people, but anything that's crossing the orbit of the Earth stands a chance of hitting the Earth, but it's much more likely to be later

than sooner, I'm talking millions of years," Marsden said Thursday.

In March, asteroid 1989 FC — no more than a half a kilometre in diameter — passed within 800,000 kilometres of Earth, but wasn't discovered by astronomers until April. In June, a 3.2-kilometre-wide asteroid passed about 13 million kilometres from Earth.

Scientists have said that if 1989 FC had hit Earth, it would have done so with the power of about 40 billion tons of TNT, or about 40,000 hydrogen bombs, enough to wipe out entire cities. Asteroid 1989 PB is about twice as large.

Helin said the discovery of asteroids passing near Earth is

ominous because "if we are finding two or three a year this close to the earth... there is strong evidence of a sizable population of these objects that can be devastating. It's the one we don't see that's going to kill us."

She discovered asteroid 1989 PB on Aug. 9 in a film taken on the 46-centimetre Schmidt telescope at Palomar Observatory northeast of San Diego. Astronomers were quickly notified, but it wasn't until Thursday that word of the discovery was made public by the South Pasadena-based World Space Foundation, which helps finance searches for near-earth asteroids.

"We feel comfortable with the very low probability of any serious impact during our lifetime, but there always remains that slight possibility," said Robert Staehle, foundation president.

Staehle said that in 30 to 50 years, humans may be able to land spacecraft on any asteroid heading toward Earth and "either put some sort of explosives on it or perhaps deflect it using a solar sail or some other propulsion technique."

Craters around the globe provide little doubt that asteroids snuck into earth in prehistoric times. Scientists have blamed a comet exploding in Earth's atmosphere for a 1908 blast in Siberia that was heard thousands of miles away.

In recent years, many scientists have become convinced that asteroids striking Earth caused some mass extinctions, including the demise of the dinosaurs 66 million years ago. Other scientists, however, blame extinctions on gradual climate change or massive volcanic eruptions.

Marsden said amateur astronomers may be able to see asteroid 1989 PB through telescopes by looking in the constellation Cassiopeia at the time of its closest approach to Earth.

The asteroid moves around the sun in an elliptical orbit that ranges from inside of Venus' orbit to a bit outside Mars' orbit, he said.

New prize targets world food system

WASHINGTON — Growing world populations make improving the food system increasingly vital, according to the administrator of a new prize to honour achievements in the field.

Edward Williams of Winrock International, an agricultural development institute, said the General Foods Fund, Inc., modelled the World Food Prize after the annual Nobel Prizes to encourage outstanding work in agriculture, nutrition, and all other areas related to food.

He said the idea came from Norman Borlaug, who won the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize for his

contributions to the "green revolution," which multiplied crop yields through creation of hybrid seeds and use of fertilizers.

Borlaug wanted a prize for alleviating hunger and improving nutrition to be part of the Nobel nomination, but that was impossible because the prize categories are stipulated in the will of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who founded the prizes with the proceeds from his business.

The General Foods Fund decided to fund a separate prize and asked Winrock International, headquartered at Petit Jean Mountain near Morrilton,

Arkansas, to search the world for outstanding contributions to the improvements of the world food system.

The search is now on for the 1990 laureate. Williams said any institution could submit a nomination. The winner receives 200,000 dollars and a commemorative sculpture.

Williams said Winrock receives about 150 to 170 nominations each year. For 1989 there were nominations from 53 countries and six continents.

The nominations were "across the spectrum," Williams said. The 29 disciplines represented

included marine science, food policy, nutrition, and forestry.

Previous winners include two Indians — M.S. Swaminathan, the architect of the green revolution in India, in 1987, and Verghese Kurien who won for increasing production and distribution of milk in what has been called the "white revolution," in 1989.

The 1988 winner was Robert Chandler, an American who founded the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

Nominations for 1990 prize are due by the end of 1989 — USIA.

'Depression more disabling than many chronic diseases'

By Brenda C. Coleman
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Depression, which afflicts nearly 10 million Americans, is more commonly disabling than arthritis, ulcers, diabetes or high blood pressure — ailments that are often taken more seriously, a study says.

"We've greatly underestimated up until now how disabling depression is related to other chronic medical conditions," said John Ware Jr., principal investigator in a study that questioned 11,242 outpatients in three cities.

Depression proved at least as bad as emphysema or back problems at limiting people in their physical functioning or causing them to stay in bed, said the study, published in Aug. 18 journal of the American Medical Association.

The only two worse chronic conditions were heart pain and advanced coronary artery disease, in terms of limiting activities such as walking, dressing, bathing, climbing stairs or participating in sports, the study found.

Dr. Gerald Klerman, a depression researcher and psychiatrist professor at Cornell University Medical College in New York, said he considers the study impor-

tant because it shows the real costs of depression.

"It looks pretty serious," he said in a telephone interview Thursday, adding that only about 20 per cent of depressives are getting treated.

"The majority suffer in silence or are misdiagnosed — as having tension, anxiety, personality disorder or weak character," he said.

The study, coordinated by the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, California, looked at adult patients in a variety of settings — health maintenance organizations, group medical practices and solo practices — in Los Angeles, Chicago and Boston.

Researchers found that about half of the 11,242 subjects suffered from either depressive symptoms and/or one of eight chronic medical conditions — high blood pressure, diabetes, advanced coronary heart disease, heart pain, arthritis, back problems, lung problems or digestive problems, Ware said.

Almost one-quarter of the subjects — 2,467 people — reported depressive symptoms, which they typically explained to their doctors as feeling "down in the dumps" or chronically tired.

Ware said.

Such patients experienced as much or more bodily pain and stayed in bed as many or more days as patients with back, lung or digestive problems, heart pain, high blood pressure or diabetes, the researchers found.

Only arthritis proved more painful and only advanced heart disease caused more bed days, they said.

In addition, patients with depressive symptoms reported significantly less ability to function socially than those with any of the chronic medical conditions, the researchers said.

Such patients "have a tremendous unmet need and burden that costs a lot from society's point of view, because they're not able to function," said Ware, a research psychologist and senior scientist at New England Medical Center Hospitals in Boston.

Dr. John Zajecka, clinical director of psychiatric treatment research at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago, said patients with depressive symptoms — even if they don't meet the classic definition of depressive disorder — "are very treatable" and often respond well to antidepressant medications.

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JORDAN MARKET PLACE

High hopes of major Gulf Arab boom fail to materialise

KUWAIT (R) — Gulf economies are reaping some fruits of peace one year after the Iran-Iraq ceasefire but the boom predicted by many has failed to materialise.

It was widely believed at the time that the ceasefire last Aug. 20 would unleash a blitz of reconstruction, lifting the Gulf out of a five-year recession caused by a plunge in oil prices.

But inertia and lack of foreign exchange have slowed the engines of both Iraq and Iran, leaving many Gulf merchants and bankers high and dry.

"When the ceasefire was announced, people overreacted. They assumed everything would happen overnight. Warehouses are still overstocked," said a Western shipping source in Kuwait.

Despite the slow start, bankers and shipping operators say the

region's economies are finally getting a mild boost.

Bankers said renewed confidence had sparked a small inflow of new investment and a return of capital. There are also signs that reconstruction material is now beginning to pass through local ports.

Kuwait, the port thought best placed to take advantage of the reconstruction of Iraq's shattered southern cities, saw significant amounts of Iraq-bound bulk cargo beginning in April, shipping operators said.

The recent cargo has mainly been wheat plus pipes for the Basra oil refinery. But the shipping sources predict a steady in-

crease in cement, pipes, steel, and grain followed by consumer goods.

"The Iraqis have a huge pent-up demand for consumer goods after eight years of wartime economy," one shipper said.

The result will be a mini-boom in transshipment until Iraq can get its own ports up and running, the shipping operators said.

Although Iraq mainly uses Aqaba in Jordan and Mersin in Turkey for imports, it has depended on Kuwait for supplies for major construction sites at Basra and Fao in the south and for imports from the Far East.

Bankers say the volume of reexports from Kuwait will depend on Baghdad's ability to sell oil to raise foreign exchange. In view of Iraq's war-time debt of around \$80 to \$90 million, few banks are willing to extend new credit.

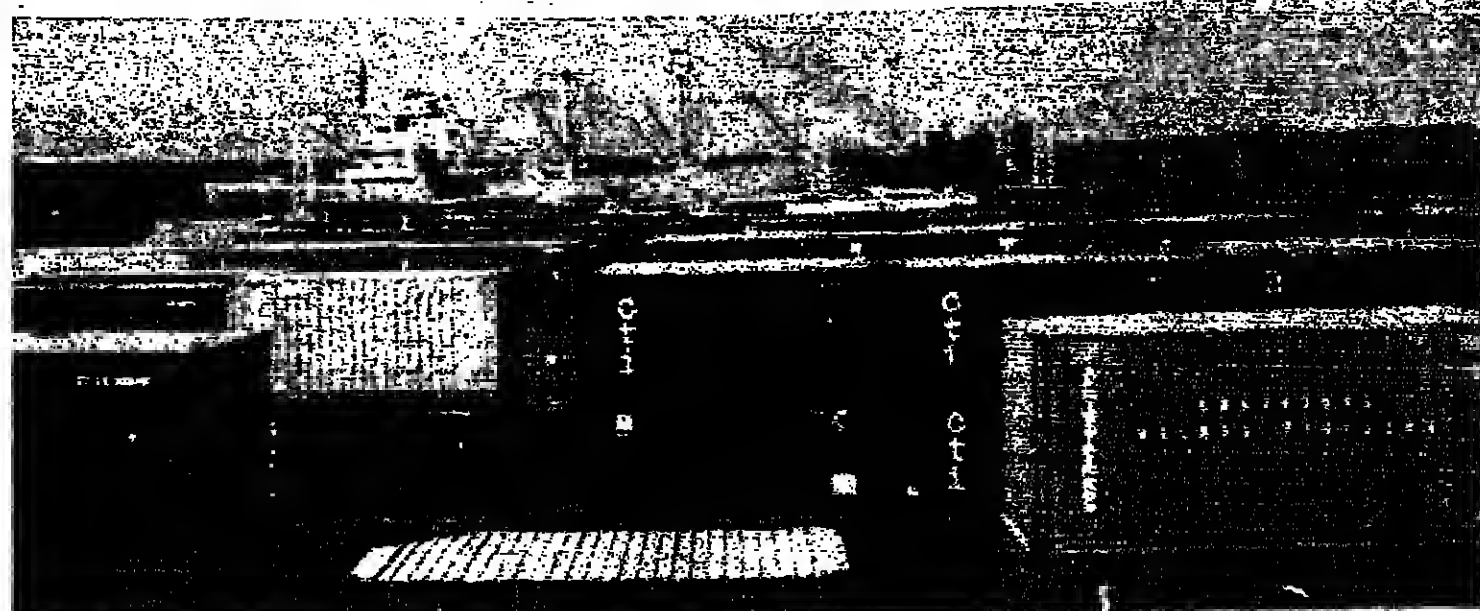
Because of Iraqi delays in repaying its debts, banks have been charging an extraordinary 20 per cent to confirm a letter of credit for imports.

Bankers say Iraqi officials have been promising to have their commercial bank debt — far less than half the total — paid off by 1993, with only letters of credit and government loans left.

Dubai, the port thought most suited to take advantage of Iranian reconstruction, has been less fortunate than Kuwait, with a sharp decline in trade during the last year of the war.

Iranian reexport trade through Dubai dropped by half last year to 691.7 million dirhams from 1.31 billion in 1987, official figures show. Local merchants say trade is still well below average.

The dramatic fall in trade was caused by Iran's lack of foreign exchange and domestic political



Containers, destined for Iraq, jam an Aqaba dock (File photo).

upheavals that delayed formation of a coherent economic policy.

Most hoteliers in Dubai, a major service centre for the area, report accommodation rates at over 90 per cent. Ship repair yards have made up for lost war-related business as ships venture back into the Gulf.

Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Sunday Aug. 13, '89 and ending Wednesday Aug. 16, '89. (Figures in Jordanian Dinars)

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	515	864	1,650	1,680	1,000
Jordan Islamic Bank	2816	6793	2,400	2,410	1,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	6398	8804	1,370	1,390	1,000
Housing Bank	150	267	1,780	1,780	1,000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	2400	3440	2,250	2,300	1,000
Cairo Amman Bank	—	—	—	—	5,000
Bank of Jordan	847	12637	14,990	14,910	5,000
Arab Bank	1980	351466	185,010	184,090	10,000
Jordan National Bank	23700	58731	2,470	2,520	1,000
Jordan Finance House for Development	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Finance and Credit Corporation	9767	19035	1,950	1,950	1,000
National Financial Investments	60062	87744	1,410	1,480	1,000
National Portfolio Securities	5764	12005	2,130	2,210	1,000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Securities Corporation	—	—	—	—	2,000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	30054	36064	1,250	1,200	1,000
Beit Al Mal Saving & Investment for Housing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan French Insurance	6639	19333	2,920	2,920	1,000
REFCO Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Insurance	16424	45041	2,800	2,880	1,000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Union International Insurance	1500	1845	1,250	1,270	1,000
Jerusalem Insurance	12715	12559	1,050	0,950	1,000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
General Arabia Insurance	6000	8700	1,450	1,450	1,000
National Aditya Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Reunion Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
United Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Services and industries					
General Investments	—	—	—	—	1,000
Imna for Investment and Financial Facilities	300	300	1,000	1,000	1,000
Darco for Housing and Investment	17300	12038	0,740	0,740	1,000
Real Estate Investment (Aqara)	2925	1861	0,630	0,650	1,000
Jordan Gulf Real Estate Investment	68201	21801	0,730	0,930	4,000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	37902	5739	0,650	0,650	1,000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	7950	2775	0,850	0,840	1,000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance (Ta'jeerco)	—	—	—	—	1,000
International Contracting & Investment	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Electric Power	7200	12084	1,450	1,470	1,000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab International Hotels	44720	53240	1,250	1,250	1,000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1,000
United Middle East and Commodore Hotels	2100	1040	0,500	0,480	1,000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	29439	38197	1,240	1,310	1,000
Jordan Press Foundation	260	754	2,900	2,900	1,000
Jordan Press and Publishing	380	627	1,720	1,650	1,000
Dar Al Shabab Press, Printing and Publishing	28768	32498	1,100	1,140	1,000
Jordan Dairy	50791	221661	4,400	4,500	1,000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	144361	314506	2,280	2,270	1,000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	1859	8129	4,900	4,400	1,000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	9837	16268	1,700	1,700	1,000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Insa)	400	2178	5,450	5,450	1,000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Kuwait for Agricultural Products	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Sweets and Chocolate Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Aladdin Industries	24855	66876	2,520	2,580	1,000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	32200	62649	2,020	2,060	1,000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	472	2289	5,100	4,850	1,000
Jordan Ceramics	74120	179424	2,350	2,500	1,000
Chemical Industries	500	1210	2,400	2,420	1,000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	73970	87887	1,230	1,230	1,000
Dar Al Dewa' for Development and Investment	28929	89177	3,070	3,200	1,000
National Steel Industries	24985	63809	2,530	2,620	1,000
Universal Chemical Industries	7150	22000	3,000	3,120	5,000
General Mining	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	11672	92119	7,880	7,900	1,000
Jordan Lime & Brick	21100	2437	0,130	0,120	1,000
National Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	28071	12926	0,450	0,450	1,000
Arab Investment and International Trade	140387	67948	0,530	0,510	1,000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	7700	21346	2,700	2,840	1,000
Livestock and Poultry	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	17015	41953	2,360	2,480	1,000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	1064	5174	4,800	4,850	1,000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	283550	351686	1,280	1,280	1,000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1,000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1,000
Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Tanning	100	200	1,980	2,000	5,000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	37	712	19,000	19,250	1,000
Mass Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	225905	410278	1,880	1,880	1,000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	17960	46058	2,600	2,660	1,000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	276034	443556	1,580	1,680	1,000
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	61750	122172	1,980	2,020	1,000
Jordan Cement Factories	78980	76178	0,590	1,010	1,000
Jordan Glass Industries	18462	21046	1,120	1,160	1,000
Jordan Precast Concrete Industry	31983	19987	0,640	0,640	1,000
Grand total	2,129,145	3,742,319			

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

AEA opposes VAT on EC flights

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Association of European Airlines (AEA) Friday criticised as inflationary, discriminatory and administratively burdensome EC plans to levy value added taxes (VAT) on flights within the European Community (EC) after 1992. "The key problem for European airlines would be that flights between EC member states will lose their international tax-free status" after Dec. 31, 1992, when the EC is to drop its internal borders, the AEA said in a statement. That will make "EC destinations less competitive and more expensive, by as much as 15 per cent... relative to non-EC locations," the AEA said. Also, the VAT system will add to the bureaucratic workload of European carriers, said the AEA which comprises 21 airlines, including those of non-EC nations in Europe. It said other factors that will distort competition, even among EC airlines, "is the proposed varying rates of VAT, (the) question of how VAT will be charged on tickets sold outside of the EC and how non-EC airlines flying intra-EC routes will comply with the new VAT rules."

Turkey to resume buying Iranian oil

ANKARA (R) — Turkey has agreed to renew oil purchases from Iran, ending an eight-month disruption in bilateral trade, Turkey's state refiner Tupras said. Tupras General Manager Mehmet Savran told Reuters the five-million tonne, one-year deal with a \$550-\$600 million countertrade element would go into effect Sept. 1. A \$1 per barrel countertrade premium paid by Turkey would be reduced to 60-75 cents and market prices would now be pegged to Brent, not Dubai and Oman crudes as before. Turkey took some crude oil from Iran in 1989, held over from last year's deal, but the 526,400 tonnes taken in January-April 1989 were down from 1.66 million tonnes in the 1988 period. As four rounds of talks were held to solve the 1989 oil contract pricing dispute, bilateral trade fell to \$319 million in January-April 1989 from \$369 million the year before.

Wellcome shares rocket in London

LONDON (AP) — Shares in Wellcome PLC rocketed on London's stock exchange Friday in response to a study that found the pharmaceutical company's Retrovir anti-AIDS drug effective against symptomless carriers of the disease. Wellcome shares rose 164 pence (\$2.56) to close at 643 pence (\$10.03). Analysts said the report opened a whole new market for the drug. The prospect of that added demand, might prompt investors to boost the share price to around 700 pence (\$10.92) to 800 pence (\$12.56) by the end of the year, analysts said. Minus the benefits of Retrovir, Wellcome shares would be worth around 400 pence (\$6.24), said Nigel Barnes, an analyst at the London investment firm Hoare Govett Ltd.

AMMAN BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL

Would like to announce the postponement of the Old Baccalaureate Club reunion which was going to be held on Sunday 20th.

A future date will be announced in due course.

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Jordanian banks sell CBJ surplus dollars

AMMAN (R) — The Jordanian dinar firming again against the dollar on the free market Saturday after the central bank said it would supply banks with cheap dollars.

The central bank set the dinar's official price at 597.3/603.3 fils to the dollar, slightly up from 594.0/602.0 Thursday, but dealers said banks were trading the local unit at 710/735 fils to the dollar, down from Thursday's 720/760.

The central bank informed banks Friday that it would sell them dollars at 739 fils, to be resold at no more than 735.

This was the third time the central bank has intervened to sell dollars since the beginning of August, when the dinar traded at 940 fils to the dollar on the free

market.

Bankers attribute the dinar's recovery over the past two weeks to the arrival of substantial Arab aid. Officials say this has helped to boost hard currency reserves to \$400 million from only \$20 million a few months ago.

The bankers said the central bank had also begun buying dollars from local banks, which have accumulated surpluses over the past week as Jordanians began dumping dollars for dinars, for the first time in more than nine months.

"The central bank has bought more than \$50 million that have piled up at commercial banks since last week," one banker said. "This is a very healthy sign be-

cause the central bank is now both a buyer and seller of dollars."

Central bank officials say the present two-tier exchange rate introduced July 31 is a temporary measure to steady the dinar, curb the black market and encourage Jordanians working abroad to send their dollars home through the banking system.

The official rate applies only to basic food imports, some medicines and the fees of Jordanian students overseas.

Dealers said one sign of renewed confidence in the dinar was that businessmen had now begun to ask banks to settle letters of credit or to open new ones.

"There is high demand for dollars for commercial deals," one dealer said.

JPMC intensifies efforts to expand fertiliser angle

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) announced Saturday that it will go ahead with plans to provide the local market with sufficient amounts of fertilisers and said talks are under way with concerned parties to carry out future programmes in this respect.

The announcement was made by JPMC Managing Director Wasef Azar who said that the company is currently holding negotiations with the Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Indust-

rial Development Bank and the Farmers Association to take over ownership of a fertiliser mixing plant in the central Jordan Valley region.

The plant can be made to manufacture various fertiliser compounds to be sold to local farmers at subsidised prices, Azar explained.

All imported types of phosphate-based fertilisers can be substituted with locally-processed types which are amply provided through the company's three plants at Maifraq and Aqaba,

Azar added.

The plans are part of an all out programme designed to enable the company to supply all types of fertilisers to the local market in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jordan Cooperative Organisation and local private companies, Azar said.

The company's managing director said that he has already submitted a working paper to the Higher Agricultural Council in Jordan outlining the company's plans to produce and distribute chemical fertilisers in the Kingdom.

French takeover bid moves ahead

PARIS (AP) — Stock exchange authorities Friday approved terms of France's biggest-ever takeover attempt, in which Compagnie Financiere De Suez is making a hostile bid for Compagnie Industrielle, valued at 15.9 billion francs (about \$2.5 billion).

The Societe Des Bourses Francaises, a brokers' self-regulatory body, said in a statement that it had approved the Suez plans, which also involves an offer for

share of Groupe Vieitoire, France's second-biggest insurer, in which Suez and Compagnie Industrielle share control.

One more regulatory hurdle remains: Approval of the bid by the Commission Des Operations En Bourse, a government agency, which is expected early next week.

Suez is offering 13,000 francs (about \$2,000) per share for the 81.53 per cent of Compagnie In-

dustrielle stock it does not already own. That would value the target company's equity at 19.5 billion francs (about \$3 billion) and the Suez offer would total 15.9 billion francs (about \$2.5 billion).

Friday's announcement said Suez had increased its bid for Vieitoire voting shares to 2,000 francs (\$304) from 1,800 francs (\$272) and to 1,000 francs (\$152) for nonvoting shares, up from 900 francs (\$136).

Suez already owns 30 per cent of Group Vieitoire's stock and would hold 70 per cent if its bid for Compagnie Industrielle is successful.

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Anti-apartheid campaigners press on despite crackdown

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African activists have vowed to continue protests against racially-segregated elections despite the arrest of one of their leaders in a police crackdown.

Organisers hope to move their burgeoning anti-apartheid defiance campaign into high gear this weekend, three weeks before general elections in which blacks have no vote.

Police arrested a key figure of the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) anti-apartheid coalition and laid barbed wire on a whites-only Cape Town beach where blacks had said they would defy race laws and go for a swim.

Civil rights activists, who mounted the defiance campaign to highlight the exclusion of blacks from the Sept. 6 poll, said they would press on with peaceful protests.

Police Commissioner Henric de Wit said in a statement that

event. Archbishop Desmond Tutu Friday condemned the crackdown and invited anti-apartheid campaigners to join him Sunday for a church service instead.

Opposition politicians were also critical.

The Anti-Apartheid Democratic Party said South Africa would have taken a step towards a more civilised and democratic system if the MDM protests this weekend had been left alone.

The anti-apartheid movement suffered another blow Friday when Justice Minister Kibie Coetsee said organisations would now have to reveal the source and purpose of all foreign donations.

If the government considered such funds were intended for a project endangering public safety, the recipients would be prosecuted, he said. "The full force of the law will be set in motion to deal with them."

Anti-apartheid organisations such as the UDF and the MDM depend heavily on foreign financial support, and activists fear that the new law may restrict their access to funds abroad.

In Harare, a senior member of the African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group said Friday that the crackdown by South African police would not stop the defiance campaign.

"This shows the true face of the regime," ANC head of Foreign Affairs Thabo Mbeki told Reuters.

The Lusaka-based ANC, which is fighting a guerrilla war to overthrow the white South African government, has said it fully supports the defiance campaign launched by opponents of apartheid ahead of the Sept. 6 elections.

Mbeki is in Harare to attend a meeting Monday of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and his committee on southern Africa.

Security situation in Sri Lanka worsens

COLOMBO (Agencies) — At least 45 people were killed in Sri Lanka in 24 hours ending Saturday morning, official sources said, in some of the worst political violence the Indian Ocean island has seen.

Thirty-five people were shot dead in Sinhalese-populated southern areas and the official sources told the People's Liberation Front responsible.

The front, a group of youths from the majority Sinhalese community, is accused of killing 3,000 people in its two-year campaign to topple the government.

A soldier and three front fighters died in separate confrontations when the rebels attacked security forces patrols.

Six people were killed in clashes in the north and east, populated by the minority Tamil people, where Indian soldiers are fighting Tamil separatist guerrillas.

The chiefs of the three armed services and the police, in a rare joint statement, on Saturday said soldiers and police would do their duty to safeguard the people.

Refugee solution eludes Germanies

EAST BERLIN (R) — Ministers from the two German states met Friday but failed to narrow differences in a bitter row over East German refugees in Bonn's diplomatic missions in East Europe.

"We unfortunately established in long and intensive talks that the GDR (East Germany) is not prepared to go beyond what it has already stated," West German Chancellor Minister Rudolf Seiters said.

He met acting East German Foreign Minister Herbert Krollkowski for two hours in the highest-level contact since Bonn closed its East Berlin mission 10 days ago to stop refugees flooding in.

"I stressed this was a profound political and human problem which started in the GDR and which must be solved here too," Seiters said before briefing 116 would-be emigrants in the mission.

He said no immediate end to the crisis was in sight and that bilateral ties would suffer greatly if matters did not improve.

"It's the GDR's turn to move and create the conditions to relax the atmosphere," he told reporters.

The official ADN news agency said Krollkowski told Seiters emigration was a matter entirely for East Germany and demanded that Bonn tell the refugees to leave its missions and go home.

Some 200 refugees seeking exit visas to the West are occupying the West German embassies in Prague, Budapest and Warsaw, and hundreds more are camped outside the Budapest embassy.

About 90,000 East Germans are expected to settle in the West this year, up from 39,000 in 1988. Most will arrive legally but many are crossing Hungary's newly-relaxed border with Austria.

Bonn is trying to secure emigration for the refugees but East Berlin is prepared only to guarantee that they will not be punished if they return to the east.

Seiters said no date had been fixed for further formal talks.

Bogota police blame drug traffickers

Barco's likely successor killed

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — A leading presidential aspirant who once before escaped assassination was shot and killed at a political rally in the latest series of attacks by drug traffickers, officials said.

At least 10 others were wounded as spectators screamed and ran in panic when the gunman opened fire Friday night on Senator Luis Carlos Galan just before his planned speech to 10,000 people in Soacha, 32 kilometres south of Bogota.

The attack came hours after drug traffickers killed a provincial police chief who had led a campaign against them, gunning him down in his car not far from his home.

After Galan was shot, President Virgilio Barco announced new emergency measures to fight the drug trade, including reinstatement of a treaty to extradite suspected drug kingpins to the

major cocaine market, the United States.

Galan, 46, died of several gunshot wounds to the chest, said Bogota Mayor Andres Pastrana. Galan had escaped an assassination attempt Aug. 5 in the city of Medellin by drug traffickers, who police said had offered \$500,000 to kill him.

Galan, one of six Liberal Party candidates seeking the presidential party's nomination for the May 1990 president, was widely considered the front-runner to replace Barco.

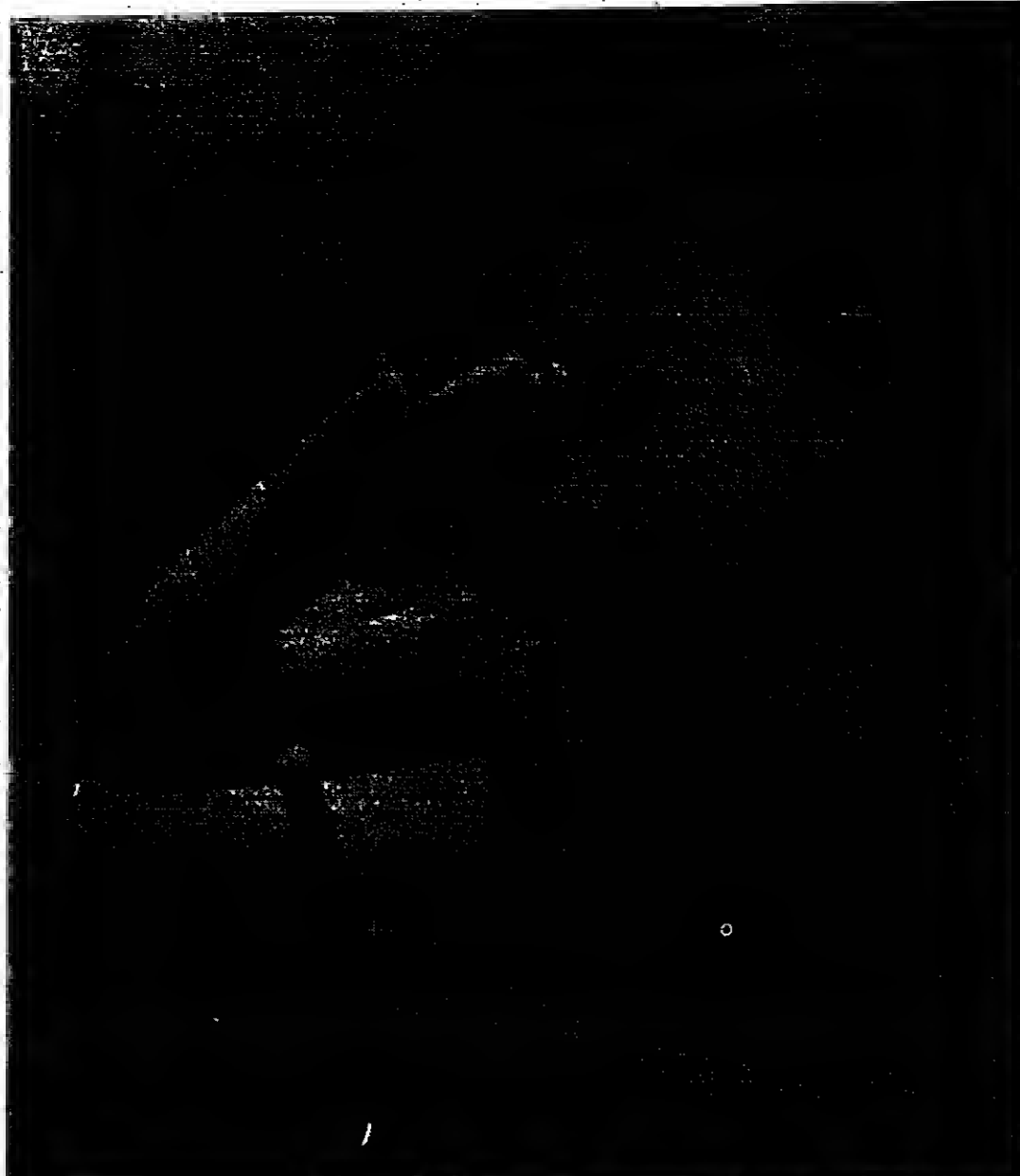
"When the individual began firing, (Galan) fell to the ground," said photographer Jesus Calderon. Galan maintained consciousness "and asked nuly that he be taken quickly to the hospital."

The wounded included one of Galan's bodyguards, two local political leaders and supporters near the podium. "The people were running, screaming and crying," Calderon said.

The gunman escaped, and police mounted a search. Barco, in an address broadcast nationwide on television and radio, said he would renew the extradition treaty with the United States, which was suspended by the Colombian Supreme Court on a technicality in April 1988.

He said his government also would take other measures to stop the powerful Medellin Cartel of drug dealers. They include hiring special judges to investigate traffickers and detaining suspects for a week without a hearing.

The Medellin Cartel claimed responsibility earlier Friday for the slaying of Colonel Waldemar Franklin Quintero in calls to local radio stations.



Grim reminder... A Chinese child's wargame recalls the army's assault on protesters at Tiananmen Square in early June.

China denies killing thousands

GENEVA (R) — China denied Friday that its troops killed thousands of students while suppressing their pro-democracy movement in June, and said outsiders had no right to lecture Peking on quelling internal rebellion.

Chinese government delegate Yu Zhizhong told a United Nations human rights panel that a statement it heard from a dissident student leader about killings in Peking's Tiananmen Square and tanks running over tents with students inside were "a far cry from the facts."

Yu said that when troops early June 4 cleared the central square of students who had occupied it for two months, "the students' withdrawal was on the whole peaceful."

"During the process, not a single person was killed by the troops or run over by military vehicles. It is sheer fabrication to assert that the square was bathed in blood," Yu told the U.N. sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

On Wednesday, one of the organisers of the student action in Tiananmen, Li Li, told the sub-commission he estimated thousands of people were killed and tens of thousands wounded when the army moved in. He added that 120,000 had been arrested and many executed.

Yu said verified figures showed that about 3,000 civilians were wounded and more than 200 killed, including 36 students. Some innocent people who had mingled with rioters were accidentally killed or wounded, and the government greatly regretted this, he added.

Chinese authorities say fewer than 300 people died in all — "more than 100 soldiers" and a similar number of civilians, many of them described as "rioters."

Diplomats in Peking believe that hundreds, possibly several thousand, people died June 3 and 4, mostly when they tried to stop convoys of troops from passing through the city to the central square where they say an unknown number also died.

COLUMN 8

Johnson fans ask for help

TAYLOR, Texas (AP) — Don Johnson has fans so worked up here to meet him or find out where scenes are being shot for his new movie that some have taken the extreme measure of seeking help from the Chamber of Commerce. The former star of the television series "Miami Vice" and director Dennis Hopper have begun filming "Hot Spot," a crime thriller and love story that is touted as being in the tradition of the steamy "Body Heat." Very few residents in this town of some 10,600 people about 40 kilometres north of Austin have voiced concerns that the movie appears to be headed to a solid "R" rating.

Julian Lennon separates from dad

PHOENIX (AP) — Singer-songwriter Julian Lennon says he's learned to separate himself from the legend of his late father, John Lennon of the Beatles, and wishes other people would, too.

"I've only basically come to terms with it in the last two or three years after throwing myself into this industry," said Lennon, 26, who is touring to promote his third album, "Mr. Jordan," and performed in Phoenix.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MM	MAX	Weather
AMSTERDAM	12	24	75 Clear
ATHENS	22	72	86 Clear
BAHRAIN	31	88	100 Clear
BANGKOK	26	77	84 Clear
Buenos Aires	14	57	73 Cloudy
Cairo	23	73	85 Clear
CHICAGO	13	55	78 Rain
COPENHAGEN	15	54	72 Clear
FRANKFURT	11	52	75 Clear
GENEVA	15	58	82 Cloudy
HONG KONG	26	82	91 Clear
ISTANBUL	21	70	81 Clear
LONDON	14	57	70 Clear
LOS ANGELES	18	64	79 Cloudy
MADRID	19	66	81 Clear
MECCA	25	77	111 Clear
MONTREAL	10	50	77 Cloudy
MOSCOW	12	54	84 Clear
NEW DELHI	26	78	93 Cloudy
NEW YORK	20	68	74 Rain
PARIS	18	61	84 Clear
ROME	20	68	87 Clear
SIDNEY	12	54	84 Cloudy
TOKYO	25	77	90 Cloudy
VIENNA	13	58	71 Rain

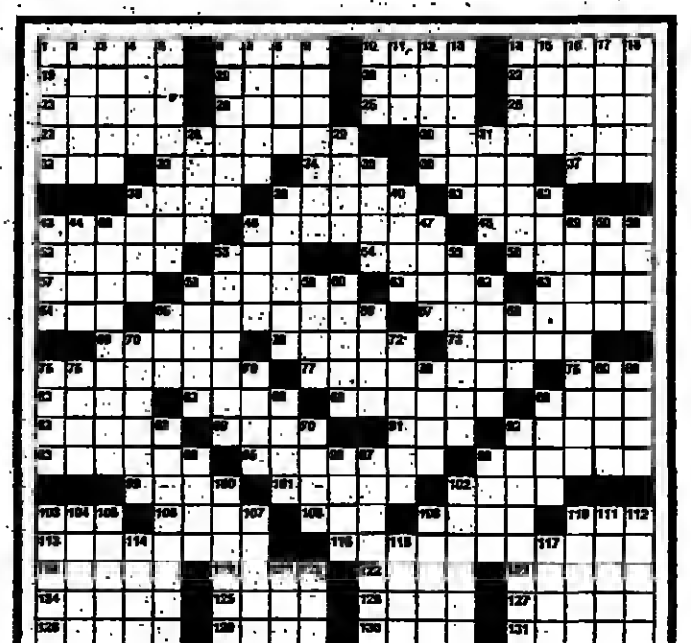
THE Sunday Crossword

Edited by Herb Etkin

TERMINALS

By Frances Burton

- ACROSS
- 1 Style
 - 2 Low-down
 - 3 Well-behaved
 - 4 "End" —
 - 5 Appearances
 - 6 Author's first
 - 7 Let's test
 - 8 Shortener
 - 9 Historic
 - 10 Love deeply
 - 11 Hindu god
 - 12 Shoreside
 - 13 Fr. companion
 - 14 Under one's control
 - 15 Race ending?
 - 16 Play ending?
 - 17 Lecture note
 - 18 Misplaced
 - 19 Chorus
 - 20 Actress Patricia
 - 21 — dem
 - 22 Royal address
 - 23 Singer Haggard
 - 24 Well-behaved
 - 25 Sp. coin
 - 26 Frig-to-be
 - 27 "O-Roller"
 - 28 Author Jung
 - 29 Latest thing
 - 30 Day-ago
 - 31 Sleeps
 - 32 Ocker
 - 33 Shoreside
 - 34 Rock plant
 - 35 "Yes —"
 - 36 Cheesecake
 - 37 The end
 - 38 Paraphrase
 - 39 Clean the board
 - 40 Short lips
 - 41 Maudie's concern
 - 42 Hit-on-rim
 - 43 Momentary ride
 - 44 Draft org.
 - 45 Find sale
 - 46 Long time
 - 47 Pepper's mate
 - 48 Fabrics
 - 49 Stage item
 - 50 Side dish
 - 51 Tuffet
 - 52 Article
 - 53 Port in a storm
 - 54 Sock
 - 55 Matched
 - 56 Starship's wife
 - 57 Socks
 - 58 A — off the old
 - 59 Block
 - 60 Network letters
 - 61 Martinet
 - 62 Deposit abbe.
 - 63 Room, was
 - 64 Draft org.
 - 65 Find sale
 - 66 Sports ending
 - 67 Love Ranger's friend
 - 68 Post or lamb
 - 69 Family member
 - 70 Relative value
 - 71 Theatrical
 - 72 Shamrock
 - 73 Sock
 - 74 Wild guess
 - 75 Worth or pole
 - 76 Turnabout
 - 77 Sock
 - 78 Charlie
 - 79 Low count
 - 80 Fold
 - 81 Theatrical
 - 82 Epic of Rome
 - 83 Low dance
 - 84 Road system
 - 85 Madison Ave.
 - 86 Sock
 - 87 Sock
 - 88 Sock
 - 89 Sock
 - 90 Sock
 - 91 Sock
 - 92 Sock
 - 93 Sock
 - 94 Sock
 - 95 Sock
 - 96 Sock
 - 97 Sock
 - 98 Sock
 - 99 Sock
 - 100 Sock



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Clatter of china and clatter of dishes were filling small dining room with din of dinner.
2. A lie detector salesman who exports only his own brand of "truth" to the exclusion of others may be bad for business.
3. Professor asked for new bit of chalk to write problem on schoolroom blackboard.
4. Compost pile helps the environment; also attracts varmints.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. WORT WLL BUGGLY WT UPSIT GOBBAL
LYXXMIR EM UNNEKLPXUA WOBSEPS ME
MEERNLE
—By Lois E. Jones
2. YEHRYK LVA CXLEPPYKE PIAK FELD
DLAKI CJELHC TLR TBERIAC VEA EI
XLYVIA
—By Earl Ireland
3. QXNG ZVIORE KXTYVC NEXTW LVI "CB
LFEMXCN" LXNC SC OXG AGWW VCT
LABQWTV FVMXCN LXNCVZL
—By Gordon Miller
4. EYSKQKH FGLIT FROGENYS BRICGE
UYSYWK WNT LLS YGYENOP
KIKRUNCRL
—By Ed Holladay



WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Blast kills 15 in India

CHANDIGARH, India (AP) — A bomb planted in the luggage rack of a passenger bus exploded as the vehicle entered a north Indian town Friday, killing at least 15 people and wounding 30, police said. The victims of the bomb blast at the town of Chintpurni in Himachal Pradesh state included two women and two children, police said. The bus was coming from the Sikh holy city of Amritsar in neighbouring Punjab state and was passing through Chintpurni's main market when the explosion occurred. Most of the victims were on the bus, but at least four people in the street were injured, according to police officials in the town, who spoke on condition of anonymity in telephone interviews. Chintpurni is about 110 kilometres north of Chandigarh. Ravi Kanth Bahl, a doctor at a state-run hospital in the neighbouring town of Una, said at least 12 people died before they could be treated. "I was told many more bodies would be coming," he said in a telephone interview. Bahl said the blast appeared to have been "extremely powerful" because the victims could not be identified. There were no claims of responsibility for the explosion but Sikh militants fighting for an independent nation in Punjab were suspected, police officials said.

Transport strike hits Bangladesh

DHAKA (AP) — A nationwide strike by transport workers began Saturday after overnight clashes between rival workers left one person dead and 10 others injured, police said. About 30,000 private buses, trucks and motor rickshaws stopped operating throughout the country after the strike began at 6 a.m. (0030 GMT), said Wajeduddin Khan, spokesman for three opposition-backed striking unions. The transporters are protesting a 60 per cent hike in fees for registering private vehicles with the government and a death penalty for causing accidental deaths with their vehicles. On Friday, the driver of a motor rickshaw was killed and 10 others were injured during street battles between supporters of the strike and opponents in Dhaka, police said.

Trotsky's letters published

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet press has taken another step toward the rehabilitation of the late Communist leader Leon Trotsky by publishing his criticism of the party for the first time since he fell out of favour. The youth journal Molodoi Kommunist published several letters Trotsky wrote in the 1920s complaining about the party bureaucracy. "There is a tendency toward a greater and greater contradiction between a few thousand people in command and the rest of the party members," Trotsky wrote in a 1923 letter that first appeared in Pravda that year. The criticism is particularly relevant now, when the party is again searching its soul because of a loss of prestige and faith among the people. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has called for a "renewal" of the 20-million-member party from the lowest to the highest level, including the ruling Politburo. Like Trotsky did a half-century ago, many Soviets now blame the party bureaucracy for impeding reform. Because of that criticism and other differences, dictator Josef Stalin ordered Trotsky ousted from the party in 1927 and exiled him two years later. Stalin had his foe killed in Mexico in 1940.

Helicopter flies prisoners to freedom

ORDWAY, Colorado (AP) — A hijacked helicopter swooped into the yard of a medium-security state prison and spirited two inmates to freedom, officials said. Two women and a pilot were on board the copter when it set down Friday morning at the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility in Crowley County, authorities said. The helicopter — and the bound and gagged pilot — were found later on the ground 56 kilometres north. The women and the escapees had apparently transferred to a rented van. Walter Kautzky, director of the Colorado Department of Corrections, said pilot Tim Graves told authorities the two women rented the helicopter under the pretext of taking some photos of some property east of Ordway. One of the women then pulled a gun on Graves when they got near the prison and forced him to land.

